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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 203 BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

INSURE WITH OR REPRESENT
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Is This Calm Before Storm?

Cabinet Discusses Hitler's Demands

Henderson Flying Back With Britain's Reply

No Second Munich, A French View

EYES OF THE WHOLE WORLD ARE NOW TURNED TO BRITAIN. THOUGH THERE IS NO DOUBT ABOUT THE FIRM ATTITUDE THAT SHE WILL ADOPT, ALL NATIONS ARE NATURALLY ANXIOUS TO KNOW THE TERMS OF HITLER'S DEMANDS AND THE REPLY THERETO.

Cabinet Parleys

The Cabinet met at 3-20 p.m. (B. S. T.) and sat for an hour and a half. A communique states that Sir Nevile Henderson will return to Berlin to-day (Monday) taking the British Government's reply to Hitler's message. It contradicts the reports published in the Press about the supposed contents of Hitler's communication.

No Second Munich

"WELL-INFORMED" FRENCH CIRCLES BELIEVE THERE IS STILL A RAY OF HOPE, BUT THERE WILL BE NO SECOND MUNICH.

THE BRITISH AUTHORITIES NOW PREFER NOT TO LEAVE ANYTHING TO CHANCE, AND TAKE ALL PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES IF THE WORST COMES TO THE WORST.

Control Of Merchant Shipping

THE ADMIRALTY ASSUMED CONTROL OF BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING, AND THE CONTROL CAME INTO OPERATION AT MIDNIGHT ON SATURDAY.

India Govt. Alert

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAVE TAKEN PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES BESIDES CREATING A DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLY TO DEAL WITH QUESTIONS CONCERNING SUPPLIES, AND ISSUING ORDINANCE TO IMPOSE RESTRICTIONS ON MOVEMENTS OF FOREIGNERS.

CABINET DISCUSSIONS

Sir Nevile Flies Back With Britain's Reply To-day

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Lord Halifax and Sir Nevile Henderson arrived at the Foreign Office at 10-30. Sir Nevile Henderson later entered Number 10 Downing Street.

The Cabinet met at 3-20 p.m. (B. S. T.) and sat for about an hour and a half. Then Mr. Chamberlain proceeded to Buckingham Palace and saw the King.

SIR NEVILE FLIES BACK TO-DAY

A communique issued after the Cabinet meeting says: "A further meeting of the Cabinet will be held at noon to-morrow. It is expected that Sir Nevile Henderson will return to Berlin to-morrow, taking the British Government's reply to Herr Hitler's communication. Reports which have appeared in the press as to the contents of Herr Hitler's communication to the British Government are entirely unauthorised and quite inaccurate.—Reuter.

India, Too Prepares!

The Government of India have created a Department of Supply which will deal with questions concerning supplies required for the prosecution of war.

❖ ❖

The Viceroy has issued an Ordinance (No. 1 of 1939) imposing restrictions on the entry of foreigners into British India, their presence therein and their departure therefrom.

❖ ❖

An order issued under the same Ordinance forbids foreigners from entering premises relating to any undertaking for the supply to Government or to the public of light, petroleum, power or water.

❖ ❖

An emergent meeting of the Congress Working Committee may be held to discuss the war situation.

❖ ❖

A number of Indian passengers due to sail by Saturday's mail boat cancelled their passage at the last minute, while many Indians in Europe are hastily returning to India.

❖ ❖

"If war broke out Indian industries would collapse for want of essential supplies as they had not prepared for the eventuality of war by getting reserve supplies," said Sir Jwala Prasad Srivastava, an ex-Minister and an industrial magnate in the course of an interview with our Allahabad correspondent.

❖ ❖

The Maharaja of Bikaner has issued a statement declaring that he would personally fight for Britain in the event of war.

❖ ❖

Several Muslim papers of Lahore have expressed opinion that Muslims should help Britain in the event of a war against aggressor nations.

❖ ❖

Feverish defence activity is in evidence in Karachi where anti-aircraft guns have been mounted on strategic positions.

PARLIAMENT TO MEET TO-DAY

Reply To Hitler Being Drafted

LONDON, August 26.

It is understood that the Cabinet discussed the message from Herr Hitler brought by Sir Nevile Henderson and decided to send a reply to Herr Hitler. It is understood that the draft reply will be submitted at a further meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow morning. As the Ministers left 10, Downing Street, they were again loudly cheered by a

(Continued on page 7, column 4.)

AXIS MENACE REACTION

President Ineunu Confers With Von Papen

PARIS, Aug. 27.

Territory to the east of Calais, Paris, Lyons and Marseilles has been declared prohibited zone for aeroplanes.

A decree authorises advances to Poland up to 430 million francs for purchases of war material.

Five categories of reservists in the frontier districts have been called up constituting very large partial mobilisation.—Reuter.

WHITHER TURKEY

ISTANBUL: Before leaving Ankara to attend the meeting of the National Assembly, President Ineunu received for an hour the German Ambassador, Von Papen. The Foreign Minister, Mr. Saradjoglu, was present at the interview to which political circles attach the greatest importance. —Reuter.

SWITZERLAND AND.....

BERNE: The German Minister has given an assurance to the Swiss Government that Germany will respect the neutrality of Switzerland.

....HOLLAND ASSURED

THE HAGUE: The German Minister told Queen Wilhelmina that Germany would not violate the "unassailable integrity of Holland in any circumstances" if war should prove inevitable, and that Germany would respect Dutch neutrality at all times.

SERBS AND CROATS UNITE

BELGRADE: Doctor Matchek, Croat leader, becomes Deputy Prime Minister in the new Cabinet formed as the result of the Serb-Croat agreement.

STOP PRESS

FUEHRER'S MESSAGE TO DUCE

ROME, August 28.

Signor Mussolini received the German Ambassador who brought a further message from the Fuehrer. Count Ciano was present during the interview.—Reuter.

CIRCULATION TO-MORROW NIGHT

LONDON, Aug. 27.

It is learned that according to present arrangements Herr Hitler's communication and the British reply will be circulated tomorrow night for publication on Tuesday morning.—Reuter.

for M. Daladier.

PARIS, Aug. 27.

It is widely reported that a messenger from Herr Hitler is flying to Paris to-night, with a message

LENGTHY DELIBERATIONS

LONDON, Aug. 27.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that while deliberations have been lengthy it is well understood that the present state of tension demands the most careful consideration of Sir Nevile Henderson's report, and of the reply he will take back. The report that lengthy deliberations were due to dissensions in the Cabinet is declared in official quarters to be devoid of foundation. It is understood the French Government is kept informed at every stage of developments, and will naturally be consulted in the reply Sir Nevile Henderson takes back.—Reuter.

Mahatma To Be Made Congress Dictator?

Working Committee's Anti-War Plans

Ministries Not To Resign But To Court Dismissal At Hands Of Governors

Surprise For Leftists: Muslim League's Opportunity

(From Our Correspondent)

PATNA, August 26.

IT is reported, in view of the critical international situation and war seeming imminent, Mahatma Gandhi is shortly to be invested with full command of the Congress.

Congress Cabinet Summoned

The Congress Working Committee, it is further understood, will soon meet at Wardha. The Congress President may proceed to Wardha immediately. The members of the Working Committee have been, it is reported, telegraphically summoned to Wardha.

No Joining War

Those who have been banking on the vain hopes of Congress waverings and the Leftists who have been protesting against the Congress drive from its determination to resist India being involved in any imperialist war.

Out For Fight

POLITICAL CIRCLES HOLD THAT IF BRITAIN DOES NOT YIELD TO INDIA'S NATIONAL DEMAND THE CONGRESS WILL FIGHT THE ISSUES WITH PARLIAMENTARY AND EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY WEAPONS, BUT IT IS BELIEVED CONGRESS MINISTRIES MAY NOT BE ASKED TO RESIGN. THEY WILL FACE DISMISSAL AT THE HANDS OF GOVERNORS.

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT SEQUEL

This, it may be recalled, was the issue on which Mahatma Gandhi insisted and had it accepted when a gentleman's Pact was arrived at between the Viceroy and Gandhiji.

Mahatma's foresight and wisdom in insisting on dismissal will be demonstrated now. Political circles opine that Congress Ministries should not resign, because, if they resign Governors might easily and constitutionally form Stopgap Ministries for six months, and can thus continue constitutional Government for three years, hence if Ministries resign of their own accord, the prime object of resignation would be frustrated.

TASK BEFORE MINISTERS

Hence political circles are emphatic that Ministries should not be asked to resign but should stick to office and refuse to carry out Governor's or Governor-general's or Secretary of State's orders. They can constitutionally do so. They are nominees of constitutionally constituted electorates, who are the only sovereign authority and hence owe allegiance to none except them and cannot resign unless people ask them. So they are not servants of British and owe no allegiance to them, and hence will not carry out their orders and will not resign on their orders.

WARDHA TO PLAN STRATEGY

It is reported the Working Committee at its Wardha meeting will decide the line of strategy to fight Britain and will issue instructions to the eight Congress Ministries and will order general national mobilization.

MUSLIM LEAGUE'S TURN

Congress circles hold that Congress had demonstrated its determination to fight Britain and had laid its cards on the table, and now it is time for Muslim League to prove its protestations of fighting Britain for its Palestine policy against Arabs and its attempt to impose Federation on India.

When Rest Of Bombay Slept

Successful 'Black-Out' In City

DEMONSTRATION, FROM 10-30 P.M. TILL MIDNIGHT NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, PROVES HIGHLY INSTRUCTIVE

Welcome Result Of Direction Of A. R. P. Special Officer, In Co-operation With B. E. S. T. Authorities

The traffic triangle at the junction of Carnac Road, Hornby Road and Phalton Road, Bombay, was the scene of a large-scale black-out experiment on Sunday night from 10-30 till midnight. The entire vicinity of the Crawford Market and its adjacent areas were the highspots of A.R.P. trials, conducted under the direct supervision of the Special Officer appointed by the Bombay Government, Mr. H. R. Haslam, and the authorities of the B.E.S. and T. Co., whose co-operation gave the pedestrians, motorists and residents of Bombay a demonstrative idea of what a black-out was and how they could contribute their share in making it a success, in case of emergency.

At the stroke of 10-30, the clock on the turret of the market was completely blinded when the inside lights were extinguished, and then other traffic lights on Carnac Road, Phalton Road and part of Hornby Road simultaneously went off.

Motor cars, tramway buses and tramcars followed suit and the place was invaded by complete darkness—which could not, of course, be described as pitch or inky darkness which one usually encounters on a sombre night in the countryside.

Tram after tram, entered the swarthy area and passed unnoticed but for the constant din and rattle of the wheels and parapharnalia that go to make all the noise that Bombay traffic provides the jaded citizen's ears.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPERIMENT

Obviously the experiment proved quite a success, or, rather, its results were very encouraging, judging from the looks on the shadowed faces of the people who [illegible] tion.

Buses and automobiles plied with cautious speed, having only their dim side-lights on. Headlights were out of the picture and the whole spectacle was a practical lesson in educating the public in A. R. P. exercises.

The experiment, if repeated in other localities in the city at regulated intervals, ought to prove instructional indeed; as many persons who watched the demonstration were absolutely ignorant of what was happening around them. Some thought that war was actually in progress and were much alarmed—especially in view of the fact that city papers had

(Continued on page 7, col. 6)

JAWAHAR MEETS CHIANG-KAI-SHEK

CHUNGKING, August 27.

Gen. and Madame Chiang-Kai-Shek at noon yesterday and lunched with them.—Reuter.

CONGRESS GOVTS. WOULD NOT CO-OPERATE?

With Britain In Event Of War, Says Azad

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, August 27.

THE Congress Working Committee is likely to meet very shortly at Wardha in view of the international situation. It appears Dr. Rajendra Prasad Congress President has sent a telegram to Moulana Abul Kalam to this effect.

CONGRESS' HANDS TIED

In an interview Moulana Azad, who had asked the President to convene a meeting of the Working Committee, said that Congress Governments would not be able to co-operate with the British Government in the event of war breaking out. There was bound to be a crisis if the British Government forced Indians to help them. This was in his view the logical consequence of the attitude of the Working Committee and the Congress and in his opinion they would stand by it.

ITALY'S ATTITUDE

ROME, Aug. 27.

Yesterday's wave of optimism in Italy has almost vanished, and it is greatly doubted here whether Britain will find Herr Hitler's proposals acceptable. Some circles express the opinion that if war begins Italy will not enter the war immediately, but will wait until she is attacked.—Reuter.

KARACHI.—The salvaged mails of the ill-fated 'plane of the Indian National Airways which met with disaster near Lahore on Saturday, reached here by special 'plane safely.

Jamnalal Bajaj Leaves Wardha

WARDHA, Aug. 26.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, accompanied by Mrs. Janakidevi Bajaj, left for Calcutta to-day. After a short stay at Calcutta he will proceed to Jaipur, reaching there on the evening of August 31. It is understood that he will stay there for about a month to carry on negotiations with the State authorities on the question of registration of the State Prajamandal. He may, thereafter, leave for Bombay or Poona for medical treatment.

SCENES AT PUBLIC MEETING

PATNA, August 27.

Confusion and disorderly scenes in which shoes and stones were freely hurled at the dais were responsible for the abandonment of a public meeting organised at Bankipore maidan to present addresses to Babu Subhas Chandra Bose this evening. The meeting was to be held at 5-30 p.m. and till that time about 20,000 had assembled. Subhas Babu was detained at Patna City due to the procession and public meeting there. He arrived at Bankipore maidan at 7-45 p.m. and as soon as he stepped on the dais was struck with a shoe and stone.—United Press.

CONTROL OF FOOD AND ESSENTIALS.

JERUSALEM:—Government have published legislation for maintenance of stocks of essential commodities and control of food and essentials in the event of an emergency. The legislation includes regulation of prices and consumption.—Reuter.

No Address To Seth Bajaj?

Jaipur Durbar Ban On Tabled Municipal Resolution

JAIPUR, Aug. 26.

A resolution tabled by Mr. N. C. Kasliwal in the Jaipur Municipal Board to present an address to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj when he returns to Jaipur from Wardha has been disallowed by the state authorities who have prohibited any discussion of the same at the meeting of the Board on the ground that it is contrary to the oaths taken by the Municipal members.

The resolution was to come up for discussion in the Board meeting on August 30.—United Press.

For Evacuation Of Japanese Nationals

TOKYO, August 25.

The Government are understood to be making arrangements to evacuate Japanese residents from Europe.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (up to 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25 p.c. on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted Clerks, Overseers, Lawyers, Doctors and Engineers. Apply for "Terms" to Kapoor and Co.,

Wanted candidates to become overseers by Postal training. Principal, British India Technical College (B.C.), Sukkur (Sind). (12175)

Automobile experts are always in demand. The rapid progress in manufacture and service of the modern automobile brings new opportunities to thousands of ambitious men. The F.M.C. Automobile Course will make you a trained man with first class prospects. Call or write for prospectus: French Motor Car Co. Ltd., New Queen's Road, Bombay 4. (358A)

43. SITUATIONS WANTED

Civil Engineer—Indian, 36, brilliant career in theoretical, practical work in Europe, America, Africa, desires to return to India. Knows well English, French, German, Portuguese. Speaks, understands Hindustani, Spanish, Italian. Seeks responsible position in building enterprise, technical college. Will send "curriculum vitae" and credentials to those interested. Box No. 537, "Bombay Chronicle."

66. FREE ADLETS FOR JOBLESS

Hardworking youngman with Banking experience and knowing office routine seeks immediate employment. Please write to M. R. Pai, 5, Deodhar Road, Bombay, 19.

62. TO BE LET

To Let—Airy single and Double-rooms in noiseless locality. Moderate rent with all comforts. Tardeo, Ganjawalla Buildings. (12173)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—Superb new four rooms flats. Lily Court, near Eros Cinema. Rents Cheap, also Airy top-floor flat, Swastik House, opposite Pathe Cinema. Rent Rs. 90. Apply Owner Telephone 26968. (12192)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Right Contraceptive Jelly and Sexus Paste prevent conception: Gelotube prevents venereal disease. Right Agency, Girgaum, Bombay. (11847)

Drink, Tobacco and Opium habits can be permanently cured with harmless and speedy prescriptions guaranteed send 8 annas only to Dr. (Mrs.) Gogia, Sundarnagar. (P.b.) (12167)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

Re. THE JAMNADAS NURSEY GINNING AND PRESSING CO., LD. (in liquidation)

NOTICE

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the following Ginning and Pressing Factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose, which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 10th day of September 1939 at his office Manekji Wadia Building, 125 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The Lessee will be required to pay half the rent in advance within eight days of his offer being accepted by the Official Liquidator and sanctioned by the Court and the other half within three months from the date of the commencement of the Lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

BERAR:—
Wun (Yeotmal) Two Ginning and Two Pressing Factories.
Warud (Amraoti) Three Ginning and one Pressing factories.
Morsi (Amraoti) One Ginning Factory.
Murtazapur (Akola) One Ginning and one Pressing Factory.

CENTRAL PROVINCES:—

GUJERAT:—
Kaledia. One Ginning Factory.
Tankhala. One Ginning Factory.

BURMA:—
Myingyan. One Ginning and One Pressing Factory.
Suphegaon. One Ginning Factory.
Mahaling. One Ginning Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1939.

B. K. DESAI.
Receiver in Suit No. 1677/35 and Official Liquidator.
(852)

191. MEDICAL ADLETS

Gonorrhoea Guaranteed cured through Electricity as in Germany and America. Visit personally, Electric Treatment Hospital, near Lamington Talkies, Lamington Road, Bombay, 7. (12119)

270. PALMISTS

To obtain success in all your affairs consult:—Prof. A. A. Bux World-renowned Palmist and spiritualist. His revelations will help you change the course of your entire life. Highest testimonials, Gustad Chambers. Sir Pherozshah Mehta Road, Bombay. (12184)

347. LOANS AND MORTGAGES

Immediate Loans? Moneys ad-vanced on Personal Bonds and Mortgage in Bombay and upcountry. Call or write (enclosing five annas stamps) for terms. Bombay Loans & Finance Corporation. Balaram House, Charni Road Tram Junction, opposite Hardinge. We have no brokers please. (12195)

Loans & Finances arranged on very liberal terms. We arrange quickly and confidentially at a very reasonable rate of interest against gold and property and to respectable persons on personal security. Also make beneficial arrangements for investors. Work from every town and city solicited. Special attention paid to mofussil customers. Write or see personally S. L. Gupta & Co. Head Office: Western India House, Phirozsha Mehta Road, Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 31928 and 26493. Agents wanted everywhere. (12199)

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

With effect from 1st September, 1939, the Offices of the above Company will be removed to

AMAR BUILDING,

SIR PHIROZSHAH MEHTA ROAD, BOMBAY.

903

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for two posts of Station Officer in the provisional grade of Rs. 150-5-190 with free quarters in the Fire Brigade Department. They should be addressed to the undersigned on prescribed forms to be obtained from his Office on payment of 4 annas each and must reach him not later than the 28th September, 1939.

Applicants should be not more than 30 years of age, should have passed at least the Matriculation examination of any Indian University or a corresponding examination of any British University and be of sound physique and able to pass a test in Fire Brigade Work.

The two selected candidates will be on probation for a period of one year and will be subject to the Municipal Service Regulations in regard to leave, pay etc., and will be amenable to the benefits of the Municipal Pension Rules.

Candidates who are already in Municipal Service should submit their applications on the prescribed forms through the Heads of their Departments.

Canvassing directly or indirectly will disqualify the applicant for appointment.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner.

N. COOMBS.
Chief Officer Fire Brigade.
Byculla, Bombay,
26th, August, 1939.
904.

NOTICE AS TO LOST POLICY

POLICY No. 47776 in NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD., on the life of Murugenduppa Gurulingappa Orekondi, Cotton Merchant, Davangeri, having been lost notice is hereby given that failing any objection to reach the Company within one month of this date from any interested party with production of the policy the Company will proceed in matters pending concerning the policy.

K. M. NAIK.
Manager,
National Insurance Co., Ltd.
7, Council House St., Calcutta.
(905)

EXTRA "DECCAN QUEEN" SERVICE

Owing to Tuesday the 29th August, 1939, being a Public Holiday (Cocoanut Day), the Deccan Queen will run TODAY from Bombay and return from Poona on Wednesday the 30th August, 1939.

TIMINGS:

Bombay	Dep.	5-15 p.m.
Poona	Arr.	8-00 p.m.
Poona	Dep.	7-50 a.m.
Bombay	Arr.	10-35 a.m.

G. I. P.
(900)

Public Notices

NOTICE

WANTED capable and experienced PORT COMMISSIONER for Navlakhi Port. Pay according to qualifications. Will be given free unfurnished quarters. Apply stating age, experience, caste and salary expected to Dewan, Morvi State (899)

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

A BRANCH of the BANK will be OPENED AT SHINGNE BUILDING, near Sandhurst Bridge (corner of Lamington and Sandhurst Roads), TO-DAY, MONDAY, the 28th of August, 1939.

Wm. D. TENBROECK.
General Manager.
894.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE having been given of the loss of policy Number 260559 on the life Sukhlal Lakshmichand Doshi, Junagadh, a Duplicate policy will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one calendar month from this date.

Bombay, dated 23th Aug. 1939.
H. E. JONES,
Manager.
12197.

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA LTD.

THE ASSOCIATION HEREBY GIVES NOTICE to all whom it may concern that it has been notified of the loss of Policies Nos. 1101233|34|35|36 issued by the Association on the life of Mr. Kaikhusru Framji Patel (deceased) and that at the end of one calendar month from this date Duplicate Policies will be issued in place of the lost Policies unless within the said period of one calendar month objection against the issue of such Duplicate Policies is lodged with the Association at its Office at 15|15A, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay.

HUGH FOLLETT,
Resident Secretary.
Bombay, 24th August, 1939.
(885)

Public Notices

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD.

The Directors announce the appointment of Mr. L. BINDON BLOOD as manager at Bombay of the Society's Branch for India, Burma and Ceylon.

Mr. Bindon Blood has been in the service of the Legal and General Assurance Society Ltd., since 1930 and for the past two years has been Manager of its Manchester Branch.

Mr. C. D. Sharp, a member of the Head Office staff of the Gresham Life, has been appointed as Actuarial Assistant at Bombay. Mr. Sharp is an Associate of the Institute of Actuaries and has been in the Society's service since 1928.

Mr. Blood and Mr., Sharp will leave for India in the autumn.

Mr. H. C. H. Highton, Assistant Manager of the Head Office of the Society, who has been acting as Manager of the Bombay Office since November 1938, will remain for some months in India in an advisory capacity after Mr. Bindon Blood takes up his appointment as Manager. (897)

RE: THE NEW BERAR CO. LTD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to give a lease or leases for working the Ginning and Pressing Factories for the current season. Tenders are invited for the purpose which should be submitted to the undersigned on or before the 12th day of September, 1939, at his Office Manekji Wadia Building, 125, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay. The Lessee will be required to pay half the rent in advance within eight days of his offer being accepted by the Official Liquidator and sanctioned by the Court, and the other half within three months from the date of the commencement of the lease. Intending Lessees will be required to give cash security for the due performance of the terms of the lease. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

AKOT:—One Pressing Factory.
AMRAOTI:—One Ginning & Pressing Factory.
[illegible]—One Ginning
One Pressing Factory.
UMERKHED:—One Pressing Factory.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

Dated this 18th day of August, 1939

B. K. DESAI,
Official Liquidator.
859.

Public Notices

NOTICE.

FINAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE FOLLOWING SOCIETIES (In Liquidation)

1. The David Mill New Ring Dept. C. C. Society Ltd.
2. The David Mill Old Ring Dept. C. C. Society Ltd.
3. The David Mill New Framing Dept. C. C. Society Ltd.
4. The David Mill Old Framing Dept. C. C. Society Ltd.
5. The David Mill New Blowing & Carding Dept. C. C. Society Ltd.
6. The David Mill Gddi Mule Department C. C. Society Ltd.
7. The David Mill Mechanic & Bundling Dept. C. C. Society Ltd.
8. The David Mill Women's Department C. C. Society Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FINAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of the above (Eight) Societies will be held on FRIDAY, the 1st September, 1939, at 5-30 P.M. (S.T.) in the office of the David Mills Ltd. Carol Road, near Elphinstone Station. So if any one has any dealings with the above Societies should inform the undersigned and be present at the time of the meeting.

S. T. SANAP,
Liquidator.,
David Mills C. C. Society Ltd.,
Bombay.

Dated 22nd August, 1939.
Sushil Bhuvan,
Opp. Hindi Municipal School,
44 A Colaba Road, Lower Colaba,
Bombay No. 5.
Office T. No. 28662
Press T. No. 25222.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

CITY ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT.
(Architectural Branch).

NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the work noted below and will be received upto 1 P.M. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 4th September, 1939

"Contract for works in the construction of chawls, etc., in the Municipal Camp at Chembur."

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Bombay Municipality, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the description of the tender.

Forms of tender, specification etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 for each tender copy by the undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

In case of a firm, the names of all the partners must invariably be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(Sd.) N. V. MODAK.
City Engineer.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 25th August, 1939.
895.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO DECLARE DIVIDEND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Official Assignee of Bombay intends to declare dividends in the following estates as mentioned below:—

Serial No.	Insolvency No.		Name of the Insolvent.	Dividend intended to be declared.
1.	192 of 1937	Re:	Jairam Atmaram Loke.	First.
2.	470 of 1937	„	Joseph Simons.	„
3.	541 of 1937	„	James Leonard Williams.	„
4.	543 of 1937	„	Cuddalore Kannan Mudaliar alias C. K. Mudaliar.	„
5.	573 of 1937	„	Patric Kenneth.	„
6.	585 of 1937	„	Ivan Robert Honeyford.	„
7.	603 of 1937	„	Dattatraya Ganesh Paranjpe.	„
8.	17 of 1938	„	Harold Ashworth Johnson.	„
9.	373 of 1937	„	Muniruddin Huseinbux Master.	First & final.
10.	576 of 1937	„	Tyebji Dawoodbhoy Vora (Personal).	„
11.	576 of 1937	„	Abdeally Dawoodbhoy Vora (Personal).	„
12.	442 of 1934	„	Framji Ardeshir Irani.	Second.
13.	677 of 1933	„	Derrick Netcsher.	Second & Final.
14.	415 of 1934	„	Felix D'Cruz.	„
15.	530 of 1934	„	Chaganlal Bhavanishanker Vyas and Anr. traded as J. Chaganlal & Co.	„
16.	693 of 1934	„	Mahomed Faizulla Mahomed Taqi.	„
17.	17 of 1935	„	Ratanji Goculdas and Anr. traded as Sha Chaturbhuj Goculdas and Bhaichand Goculdas.	„
18.	148 of 1935	„	Naraindas Tarachand.	„
19.	152 of 1935	„	Stephen Joseph Calmiano.	„
20.	186 of 1935	„	John Claridge Hill Newbegging.	„
21.	147 of 1934	„	Donald Kenneth Smith.	Third.
22.	271 of 1934	„	George Arther Augusto.	„
23.	475 of 1934	„	Bertram William Howard.	„
24.	98 of 1934	„	Shankar Raghunath Dalvi.	Third & final.
25.	189 of 1934	„	Albert Joseph Saldanha.	„
26.	318 of 1934	„	Edward Cornalius Hogan.	„

Creditors who have not proved their claims are requested to do so in the office of the undersigned within fourteen days from the date hereof. If they fail to do so, their claims will be excluded and the undersigned will proceed to declare a dividend in the respective estates as stated above without regard to such claims.

All persons having claims against the Official Assignee in the abovementioned estates in respect of costs, charges, expenses, rent, lien or otherwise, are hereby requested to notify their claims to the undersigned forthwith, if they have not done so already. All such claims must be sent to the undersigned within fourteen days from the date of this advertisement. On expiry of the said period, the assets in the above estates will be distributed and the claims received after that period will not be recognised.

Bombay, dated this 25th day of August, 1939.
Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

R. S. BILLIMORIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
902

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament and Codicil of Bai KASTURBAI alias KABIBAI, widow of Joshi Kanji Khatao, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, who at the time of her death was temporarily residing at Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay ..... Deceased.

(1.) JUGJIWANDAS JETHABHAI, of Bombay (2). JETHABHAI Valoo of Jam Khambalia, (3.) JAMNADAS VITHALDAS, of Bombay, all Hindu Inhabitants, the 1st residing at 89-91, the 2nd at (Cross Lane) 20 and the 3rd at 121 Old Hanuman Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, the Executors named in the Will as altered by the Codicil of the deceased. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT, Knight Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this 16th day of August in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine and in the third year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

(Sd.) TAHIR ALI.

The 16th day of August, 1939.
MESSRS. MERWANJI KOLA & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
901.

Legal Notices

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1109 of 1939.

KALYANBHAI MAGANLAL ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
SATYENDRALAL DHIRAJLAL DESAI ..... Defendant.

To,
SATYENDRALAL DHIRAJLAL DESAI, Esq.,
the Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff abovenamed seeks to recover from you Rs. 8,000 with interest thereon costs and interest on Judgment at 6 per cent. per annum till payment.

And also take Notice that this Hon'ble Court has fixed Wednesday, the 20th day of September, 1939, for hearing of this suit when you are required to appear and that in default of your appearance on the aforesaid date, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

Dated this 25th day of August, 1939.

VAKIL DADABHOY & BHARUCHA.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
906.

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Public Notices

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on MONDAY, the 4th September 1939, at 2-30 P.M. (Bombay Time) for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Interpellations

2-6. Letters from the authorities of the (2) Bharateeya Taroon Sangh; (3) Hindu Sewak Samaj; (4) Telugu Free Library; (5) Depressed Class Education League; and (6) Hindu Women's Rescue Home Society—Forwarding the annual reports, etc., of their institutions.

7-8. Letters from Messrs Payne & Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, (7) Messrs. Cowasji Jehangir & Co., Ltd. and (8) Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart.—Regarding the levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax in respect of their clients' properties in the City

9. Application from Mr. S. R. Prabhu Kharolkar, late Chief Clerk in the Municipal Chief Auditor's Office—Applying for the Municipal share of the contribution to his Provident Fund, etc.

10. Letter from Mr. Brahmanand Tripathi—Requesting that certain Hindi schools may be taken over by the Corporation together with the staff.

11. Letter from the Secretary, Bombay Poor People's Party—Regarding a suggestion for opening a 5th standard class in the existing school near the Wadala Station

12. Letter from Mr. Mahomed Ibrahim Haindade and others—Protesting against the teaching of "Nayi Kitab" of Jamia Millia, Delhi in the Municipal Schools.

13-15. Letters from Messrs. Cama and Jayakar, Solicitors, on behalf of their clients, (13) The Progressive Land Building and Trading Co., Ltd., (14) Dr. K. B. Shroff and another and (15) Dr. S. B. Warden and others—Regarding the levy of the Urban Immovable Property Tax in respect of their clients' properties in the City.

16. Letter from Pandit Chandrabhal Avasthi, Hindi Editor, Bombay Samachar—Protesting against the change in the text books in use in the Hindi schools under the Bombay Municipality.

17. Letter from Messrs. Merwanji Cola and Co., Solicitors, on behalf of their client, Mr. Dhirajlal Vrajdas Sankalia—Regarding the levy of the Riot Tax in respect of their client's property.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

18. Regarding the work of carrying out repairs to Sluicemen's quarters at Mint Road and appropriation of funds therefor.

19. Regarding the purchase of an "Adrema" printing machine for the Estates and Land Management Department.

20. Regarding the grant of wages to the labour staff of the K. E. M. Hospital and G. S. M. College for the days on which casual leave is taken by them.

21. Regarding the policy to be adopted in the matter of providing for the cost of renewal of road surfaces in the City

22. Regarding a proposal to take security from certain persons in the G. S. M. College, etc.

23. Requesting sanction to additional grants to write off the book value of certain unserviceable articles of stores, etc.

24. Regarding the construction of a cement concrete ramp at Bandra Slaughter Houses.

25. Regarding the orders passed for granting rewards, etc., to Municipal staff.

26. Recommending a grant for taking over the Urdu Library at Stable Street.

27. Regarding the lifting of the ban against the representative of a local newspaper from attending the meetings of the Standing Committee, etc.

28. Regarding arrangements of radio programmes at the Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and the Joseph Baptista Gardens.

29. Regarding rules defining the powers of the Municipal Chief Auditor, etc.

30. Regarding the allocation of the functions of the Municipal Chief Auditor's and the Chief Accountant's Departments, etc.

31. Recommending transfers of Budget grants.

Resolutions of the Improvements Committee—

32. Regarding a request from the building tenant of plot No. 94-A, Nowroji Hill Estate, to encroach upon the compulsory open space.

33. Regarding sub-division of a plot in Dadar Matunga Estate and grant of separate leases therefor.

Resolutions of the Special Committees—

34. Regarding the layout of a public street between Medows Street and Esplanade Road.

35. Regarding the layout of certain portions of a road at Sewri-Wadala.

36. Regarding the layout of certain portions of schemes Nos. 52 and 61, Worli Estate.

37. Regarding estimates for laying water mains in Worli Sea Face Road, etc.

38. Regarding reservation of certain plots of land in Scheme No. 29, Nowroji Hill Estate, for a playground.

39. Regarding a suggestion to require the owners of book-stalls on public streets to cease selling obscene pictorial literature.

40. Regarding amendment of the Municipal Act for regularising the procedure of issuing Municipal debentures.

Schools Committee's letters—

41. Requesting sanction to condone breaks in service of certain teachers.

42. Reporting on a protest against certain Urdu Text books prescribed by the Schools Committee.

43. Regarding the fixing of the salary of a teacher.

44. Regarding taking over of the management of the Schools conducted by the Social Welfare Society at the Development Department chawls at Worli.

45. Regarding the management of the Walbakhadi Municipal schools for Harijans

Letters from the Commissioner—

46. Regarding the lease of certain plots at Nowroji Hill Estate.

47. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the 2nd quarter of 1939.

48. Forwarding the monthly Analytical and Bacteriological reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.

49-50. Reporting on applications for gratuity, etc., from the heirs of certain ex-Municipal employees.

51. Forwarding a quarterly statement regarding the cleansing of drains and sewers in the City.

52. Reporting on an application for gratuity from an ex-mucadam of the Gardens Department.

53. Recommending sanction to an encroachment on the buildham Road Estate.

54. Regarding the election of Mr. H. C. D. Irwin as a Municipal Councillor.

55. Forwarding half yearly report of the work done in the Municipal Laboratory.

56. Forwarding a list showing the breeding places of Malaria carrying mosquitoes detected in July 1939.

57. Government communication—Forwarding copy of their Resolution regarding the constitution of the Bombay Adult Education Committee.

58-60. Letters from (58) Mr. Mahomedali S. Manyar, (59) Mr. F. A. Munshi and (60) Dr. R. K. Shirodkar—Applying for leave of absence from the Corporation's Meetings.

61. Letters from Mr. Dinshaw H. C. Adenwalla and Mr. Kaikobad Cowasjee Dinshaw—Thanking the Corporation for their Resolution on the death of Sir Hormusji Cowasjee Dinshaw, Kt.

62. Report of the Committee of the Corporation regarding the question of giving financial help to certain institutions in the City.

63. Confirmation of the Special Committees' proceedings.

64. Schools Committee's letters—Forwarding copies of the Committee's Proceedings.

65. Further consideration of the Proposition for restriction of rent by enactment of legislation and provision of cheap housing accommodation jointly by Government and the Municipality.

Notices of Motions—

66. From Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta—For withdrawing the licences of stables not kept in accordance with the terms of the licences.

67. From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri, seconded by Mr. E. R. Hirjibehedin—For the provision of a Corporation Hall in the proposed extension of the Municipal Head Office Building.

68. From Mr. K. N. Joglekar—For obtaining from the Commissioner statements showing the action taken by him in cases of petitions forwarded to him for disposal.

69. From Dr. J. N. Choksy—For requesting Government to stop the method adopted by the prohibition staff of searching milk pots by putting hands therein.

70. From Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar—For amending the Municipal Act so as to pay a monthly allowance to Councillors from the Municipal Fund.

71. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—Regarding the desirability of increasing the number of ward dispensaries in the City.

72-75. From Mr. Fateh Mahomed Haji Ramzan—(72) For requesting Government to exempt places of religious worship from the payment of the Government Electricity duty; (73-75) For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd. (73) to charge concession rate for electricity consumed in respect of illuminations of dials of clocks put up for the benefit of the general public; and (74-75) to introduce special adult half anna fare on certain routes.

76. From Mr. D. V. Pradhan—For requesting the B. E. S. & T. Co., Ltd., to charge special rate of Anna one on Buses running from Byculla Bridge to Cadell Road.

By Order of His Worship the Mayor
S. N. DAMLE,
Municipal Secretary.
Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 26th August 1939.

(696)

Public Notices

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE HEREBY INVITED for the following works so as to reach the undersigned on or before 20th September 1939. Copies of plans, estimates, specifications, conditions of contract and tender forms can be had free on application to the undersigned upto 9th September 1939. Separate tenders should be submitted for each work and the work for which it is submitted must be stated on the cover. Each tender must be accomplished with a deposit of Rs. 100.

Name of Work.	Estimated Amount.
(1). Cement Concrete road from Katopore Slope to Market.	Rs. 15,100
(2). Provision of Water tables and curbins to road from Station to Mota Bazar Police Chawky	12,600

B. A. PATEL,
B.Sc., B.E. L.S.G.D.,
Chief Officer,
Broach Borough Municipality.
Municipal Office, Broach;
25-8-1939.

898.

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT, MADRAS

O. P. No. 149 of 1925

In the matter of the MADRAS CLOTH MARKET LIMITED, and Reduced (In liquidation).

NOTICE IS HEREBY AGAIN GIVEN THAT by the order of the High Court dated 4-5-1939 all dividends (whether interim or final) by way of return of capital to the fully paid up shareholders of the Company which are not claimed on or before the 4th September, 1939, have been directed to be paid into Court and the Official Liquidator is directed to apply for his discharge and for the dissolution of the Company. Such of the share-holders who have not claimed the dividends are requested to do so within the aforesaid time.

NARAYANDAS GIRDHARDAS,
Official Liquidator,
12, Kondi Chetty Street,
G. T. Madras.

Dated 23rd August, 1939.

(907)

PATHE

DAILY: 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

ALGIERS

Starring:
CHARLES BOYER with SIGRID GURIE and HEDY LAMARR

UNITED ARTISTS' PICTURE BOOK IN ADVANCE!
'PHONE 41561.

SIMPLE BUT
SPLENDID
THAT IS
SADHANA

SAGA'S refreshing Love-TALE!
SHOBHANA SAMARTH, BIBBO, PREM ADIB, HARISH
AT
IMPERIAL

DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

SPECIAL MATINEE TO-MORROW at 1-45 p. m.

A group of workers in the literacy campaign now in full swing in Karwar (N. Kanara). With Mrs. Hansa Mehta, (centre) Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister of Education, in their midst.

Mr. J. S. Zaveri who sailed for Europe and America to obtain first-hand knowledge of the working of the rubber industry there.

Why Use Laws Which Were Promised To Be Repealed?

Liberals Protest Against Bombay Govt.'s Action: Abkari & Finance Act Amendments Criticised

The Council of the Western India National Liberal Association records its emphatic protest against the high-handed manner in which the Government of Bombay are proposing oppressive legislation with a view to make effective their ill-considered and ruinous policy of immediate and complete prohibition in the city of Bombay, without giving adequate opportunity to the public to express their opinion on those governmental measures which so vitally affect them.

In the opinion of the Council, the proposed Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 and the proposed amendment to the Bombay Finance Act of 1932 make serious inroads on well-established legal principles and threaten to encroach on civil liberties to an extent that is quite unwarranted, even on the assumption that Government require additional powers to make prohibition effective.

AMENDING BILL

The Council deems it necessary to point out that the Bill to amend the Bombay Abkari Act of 1878 suffers from the serious defect of extremely vague and ambiguous drafting in some of its provisions as for example, section 42(D), and is Draconian in its severity in the punishment which it prescribes for the offences contemplated by the Bill.

Even the Indian Penal Code, which Indian public opinion always condemned for the severity of its punishment, does not prescribe minimum punishments except in two sections 397 and 398 dealing with the commission of robbery and dacoity involving an attempt to cause death or grievous hurt or when the robbers and dacoits are armed with deadly weapons and section 302 dealing with murder; enhanced punishments are only provided under section 75 of the Indian Penal Code in case of offences relating to coins and Government stamps and offences against property.

Section 55-J of the proposed Bill to amend the Abkari Act not only fetters the discretion of the Judiciary in the matter of punishment by providing minimum punishments in the case of first, second and subsequent offences, but prescribes punishments which are on the face of them unjustifiably severe, when compared with the nature of the offence which is sought to be suppressed.

RESTRICTIONS ON CHEMISTS

The Council enters its emphatic protest against section 43-C of the proposed Bill which provides a penalty for mere agreement to commit or promote the commission of an offence under the Act even though no overt act has actually taken place in pursuance of such an agreement. Such provision is unnecessary and much too drastic.

The Council also protests against the unduly severe and vague restrictive provisions contained in the proposed Bill relating to druggists and dispensing chemists and doctors which will inevitably place in the hands of the subordinate and menial prohibition staff wide discretionary powers giving them infinite opportunities to harass even innocent persons.

BOMBAY FINANCE ACT

The Council also considers the proposed amendment of the Bombay Finance Act of 1932 as against all legal principles inasmuch as section 24-B creates a first charge on the property in respect of the Urban Immovable Property Tax and that is given retrospective effect from 31st March 1939, even though valuable interests might have been created 'bona fide' in respect of the properties during the intervening period, which interests will now lose their priority on account of this extraordinary legislation which will create confusion, lead to costly litigation, multiplication of suits, loss of credit, and other disastrous consequences. The provision of the penal clause under section 24-A will also give rise to serious hardship, since failure to pay within time may be due to genuine inability to pay and not to contumacious evasion.

The Council requests the Bombay Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council carefully to scrutinise these and other provisions in the two Bills and to insist that Government should circulate them for opinion before they are placed on the Statute Book.

REPRESSIVE LAWS

Frequent use that the Congress Party Government of Bombay are making in normal times of section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931 and the Criminal Law Amendment Act, the use of which by the previous Government they had repeatedly condemned and had pledged themselves to work for the immediate repeal of those pieces of legislation when they came to power.

The recent warning by way of a Communique that the Government has issued drawing attention to the provisions of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act of 1931, banning as it does the issue of leaflets and pamphlets giving news of public importance which include in that term even harmless announcement of meeting and the business to be transacted thereat and pamphlets containing the proceedings of such meetings without the previous written permission of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, constitutes in the opinion of the Council a serious inroad on civil liberties and is calculated to stifle public opinion.

Harindranath Chattopadhyaya

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya will shortly go on a tour of Andhra Desa and Madras at the invitation of Hon. Dr. D. P. Subbarayan, Minister for Law, Madras. He will give a few benefit performances in aid of the Vidyawan, the model residential school started by a few educational enthusiasts including Hon. Dr. Subbarayan at Madras, Nellor, Bezwada, Ellore, Guntur, Rajahmundry, etc., in October. He intends to go abroad in November. He will give the "premiere" of his new songs and plays during his forthcoming tour of Andhra Desa and Madras.—United Press.

WOMEN'S DISABILITIES REMOVAL BILLS

Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union's Appeal

The Jt. Hon. Secretary, B. P. Women Graduates' Union writes:—

We understand that the Bombay Legislative Assembly is shortly considering two important bills.

(1) Mrs. Lilavati Munshi's Bill No. XXXI of 1938

(2) Mr. Bhogilal Lala's Bill No. XLI of 1938.

As these bills are intended to remove some of the social disabilities which Indian Women are suffering from, the Bombay Presidency Women Graduates' Union appeals to all Members of the Legislative Assembly to wholeheartedly support these measures and thus help in the enactment of a social measure which is of vital importance to the Women of India.

Pt. Malaviya

CALCUTTA, August 25.—Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who came down to Calcutta about two months ago for treatment, left for Benares to-night.—

PROGRESS OF LITERACY CAMPAIGN IN "G" WARD

(From A Correspondent.)

In connection with the literacy campaign in "G" Ward, a meeting of the Teachers and Supervisors was held at Chabildas Laloobhoy Boys' High School Dadar, on Saturday. Mr. V. D. Ghate, special literacy officer presiding.

A PICTURE OF UNIVERSAL INTEREST.

A MIGHTY DRAMA FULL OF THRILLS and ACTION.

Produced at tremendous cost.

SON OF ZAMBO

Featuring Lovely BIMLA KUMARI and NAVIN YAJNIK (the marvellous Ape-man)

NEW TUNES—
NEW SONGS

You and your children will thrill to see it.
Starts 1st September
AT
THE CAPITOL
TIME: Daily 4-30, 7-15 & 10
Sat; Sun; Holiday.
Matinee at 1-45 p.m.

Book Early to Avoid Disappointment

BHAVNANI PRODUCTIONS A SUPREME [illegible]

BEST DEVOTIONAL IN THE CITY
SHREE RANJIT'S EPIC
SANT TULSIDAS
PAGNIS, VASANTI, LEELA CHITNIS, K. DATEY.
Direction: JAYANT DESAI.
10TH GREAT WEEK
OPERA HOUSE
Daily: 4, 7 & 10 p.m.
TO-MORROW BEING COCOANUT DAY, MATINEE AT 1 P.M.

SAT., 2ND SEPT.
AT
PATHE
YOU WILL SEE THE EMOTIONAL SCREEN DRAMA EVER PRESENTED
IT IS
COMRADES
or JIVAN SATHI
Starring:
SURENDRA, MAYA, JYOTI, HARISH, SANKATA
Director:
NANDLAL JASHVANTLAL
IT'S SAGAR

FOLKS!
FOLLOW THE CROWDS
Because They Go
WEST END
Where They Enjoy
SHREE RANJIT'S
Soul-Surging Social
Adhuri Kahani
(Unfinished Tale)
Top Notch Stars:
DURGABAI KHOTE, PRITHVIRAJ, ROSE, K. DATEY, ISHWARLAL, ILA, MIRA, etc.
Direction:
CHATURBHUJ DOSHI.
Dialogue:
CASHYAP.
Daily: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 p.m.
To-morrow being Cocoanut Day
Matinee At 1-30 p. m.

CRISIS—IN
THE IMPERIAL COURT!
EMPEROR JEHANGIR OFFERS HIS OWN LIFE TO A WRONGED WASHERWOMAN!
TIMELY INTERVENTION BY SARDAR SANGRAMSING!
IN MINERVA PRODUCTION:
"PUKAR" or
"THE GREAT MOGHUL"
Directed By: SOHRAB MODI
Starring:—SOHRAB MODI, CHANDRA MOHAN, NASEEM, SHEELA, SADIQ ALI, SARDAR AKHTAR
CREATING RECORDS at NEW EMPIRE
3-30, 6-30 & 10
(ONE WEEK ONLY)
CENTRAL
4, 7 & 10 MATINEES 1-30 P.M.
(ONE WEEK ONLY)
MINERVA
4, 7 & 10. MATINEE AT 1-30 P.M.
SAT., SUN. & HOLIDAYS: MATINEES AT 1-30
Matinees On Tuesday

ON THE AIR!

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)
7-30 a.m. Melody in Two Modes. 7-45 Radio Orchestra. 7-50 Bhuribai. 8-0 B. S. Thakur.
12-0 noon Love Lyrics. 1-0 light Variety. 6-10 Jigar Recital. 6-30 Music In Melting Pot. 6-45 Rag-Jang. 6-50 Bhuribai. 7-10 Muzaffar Khan. 7-20 For Film Fans. 7-35 B. S. Thakur. 7-45 Solono (Raksha Bandhan). 8-15 Raksha Bandhan. 8-25 Ram Sarup Sharma. 8-30 Valayat Khan. 8-40 Bhuribai. 8-50 B. S. Thakur. 9-35 Holiday Making In India. 9-50 Dancing (Sebastian Orchestra).

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.
60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As In Delhi 1. 6-10 For Highbrows Only. 6-30 to 6-45 As In Delhi 1. 6-45 B. S. Thakur. 7-0 Radio Orchestra. 7-10 Valayat Khan. 7-20 Bhuribai. 7-30 Mian Ki Malhar. 7-45 Folk-songs 8-0 B. S. Thakur. 8-10 Iqbal Ki Ghazlen. 8-30 to 9-50 As In Delhi 1. 9-50 Songs of Sentiment.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15,290 kc/s)
7-30 to 8-30 a.m. and 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. As In Delhi 1.
31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)
6-0 to 7-45 p.m.As In Delhi 1. 7-45 to 8-30 As In Delhi 2. 8-30 to 10-30 As In Delhi 1.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Bhai S. S. Ragi's Party. 6-20 Ali Bakhsh. 6-40 Shamshad Begam. 7-0 Interlude. 7-15 Bhai S. S. Ragi's Party. 7-35 Urdu Poetry. 7-45 For Country Side. 8-15 Revaluations. 8-30 Aj Ki Rat. 8-40 Shamshad Begam. 9-35 Day's Work. 9-50 Ali Bakhsh. 10-10 Shamshad Begam.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)
8-30 Ram Sumar. 8-40 S. Parsekar. 8-50 Juthika Roy. 9-0 K. H. Wakankar. 9-15 Nautch Music. 9-25 Leelabai. 9-45 Alap on Sarangi. 9-50 Samalji B. Pandya.
12-30 p.m. Provincial Peculiarities. 1-0 Market Rates. 1-10 Mutual Understanding. 1-25 Surendra and Sharda Pandit. 1-30 Music. 2-30 Musical Prelude. 2-35 Gujarati Literature. 2-50 Marathi Bhavgeets.
3-0 Current Topics, by A. R. Dawood. 6-0 Samalji B. Pandya. 6-10 K. H. Wakankar. 6-30 Children's Session (Gujarati). 7-0 Income-tax Law for All, (Gujarati) by an Income-tax Expert. 7-15 Musical Mixture. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-45 Leelabai. 8-5 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 8-30 Week In Bombay, by Simon Pereira. 8-45 Dadre Suniye. 8-55 Talk of Town. 9-0 News In Hindustani. 9-15 News In English. 9-35 Leelabai. 9-45 Radio Orchestra. 9-55 Shrimatibai Narvekar. 10-30 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)
8-0 to 10-0 a.m. and 12-30 to 3-15 As In Bombay 1.
61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)
6-0 to 9-35 p.m. As In Bombay 1. 9-35 Melody Trio. 10-0 Doris Steller: Soprano. 10-10 Melody Trio. 10-20 Frank Weatherby (entertainer), 10-30 Epilogue.

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)
2-0 Shrimati Rajam Pushpavanam: Vocal. 2-15 Drama on Discs. 6-0 For Villages. 6-30 S. Rajam Iyer: Vocal. 7-0 Nedunalvadai. 7-15 A. Narayana Iyer. Mahanataka Vina. 8-0 S. Rajam Iyer: Vocal. 8-30 Interlude. 8-45 A. Narayana Iyer Mahanataka Vina.

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes for Calcutta time).
370.4 metres (810 kc/s)
10-30 a.m. Selection 12-30 p.m. Barnabas Von Geczy Orchestra. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Musical Interval. 1-57 Browning and his Works (Bengali) by Prof. S. K. Mookherjee, M.A. 2-17 Tune in Children! 5-0 Selection. 6-10 For Countryside. 7-0 Ashit Mukherjee. 7-20 Ardhendu Ghose. 7-30 Nar-O-Pishatch. 7-45 Nilima Bose. 8-5 I View World, 2 by Dr. D. Maitra. 9-10 Topics of Day. 9-30 Vocal. 9-45 Recital of Franz Liszt's. 10-15 Melody-makers.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)
10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 to 2-30 p.m. As in Calcutta 1
61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)
6-0 to 6-10 p.m. As in Calcutta 1. 6-10 Leela Devi. 6-25 Gopendra Mallick. 6-40 Jyotikana Devi: Kirtan. 7-0 to 9-30 As in Calcutta 1. 9-30 Listeners' Request.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)
2-0 p.m. It Might Interest You 2-5 p.m. Astronomy. 2-20 Music. 4-0 Music. 4-3 Things of Interest. (Tamil). 4-16 Something Light. 4-20 Music by Kumari S. Lakshmi. 5-0 T. K. Ramaswami Aiyangar: Voice. 5-0 T. K. Ramaswami Aiyangar: Voice. 6-30 Shrimati L. Lokasubrahmanyam. 6-45 An Amateur. 7-15 Under Dog: (Tamil) By K. N. Subramanyam. 7-30 Onam: By Dr. C. Atchuta Menon. 8-30 N. Chokkamma: Veena and Voice. 8-55 Dress: By G. E. Walker. 9-30 N. Chokkamma: Veena and Voice.

Madras—II Programme

31.35 metres (9,570 kc/s)
2-0 to 2-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.
60.96 metres (4,920 kc/s)
4-0 to 4-30 p.m. As in Madras 1.
60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)
5-0 to 6-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Grihakalaham. (Telugu). 6-30 Urmila Devi Nidra. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Favourite Orchestras. 9-51 Songs from Ireland. 10-0 Freda Franklin: Pianoforte.

Hyderabad Programme

411 metres (730 Kc/s)
5-30 p.m. Rafeeq Ghaznavi-Asthai, Khayal, Ghazal. 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 N. S. B. S. S. Orchestra, Gut Poorvi. 6-40 Bilquis Jahan, Thumri, Ghazals. 7-10 "Four Weeks of International Affairs". (Urdu). 7-25 Rafeeq Ghaznavi, Thumri, Ghazal, Film Songs. 8-30 Records. 8-45 Bilquis Jahan, Khayal and Ghazal. 9-15 Rafeeq Ghaznavi, Dadra, Ghazal, Geet and Film Songs.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)
6-0 p.m. Blow! Blow! Thou Eastern Wind. 6-10 Khayals. 6-30 Jameelabai. 6-50 G. N. Banerji. 7-0 Mohammad Lukhnavi. 7-15 For Rural Areas. 7-45 My O. B. 8-0 Let's Tell You a Story. 8-10 Jameelabai. 8-20 Ghazal. 8-30 Firaq. 9-40 Readings from Sahashra-Rajni Charitra. 9-50 Khayals. 10-5 Bhajans. 10-15 Mohammad Husain.

Peshawar Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 m. (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m., relaying Delhi programmes from 8 p.m.)

B B C Programme

7-30 p.m. Golden Rose. 8-20 Variety. 8-30 Thirty-Nine Steps. 9-0 Bobbie Howell's Band. 9-30 News. 9-45 When You And I Were Dancing. 10-20 and 10-55 Sports. 11-0 Thirty-Nine Steps. 11-30 News. 11-45 Empire Exchange.

Compulsory Education

Census Of Children Of School-Going Age

The Special Attendance Officer, Mr. D. K. Ghanekar, set forth his detailed proposals for carrying out a census of children of school-going age in the seven Wards of the City. Mr. R. V. Parulekar discussed with Mr. Ghanekar all the changes proposed by him and expressed his entire agreement with his proposals.

One of the changes was with regard to the shortening of the time of the census of children of A to E Wards from 2 months to one month in order that the Registers might be ready by the 1st of November to make it possible to introduce compulsion from 1st January 1940.

This was proposed to be achieved firstly by taking the help of a very large number of teachers for enumeration work, secondly by creating a new temporary post of Assistant Special Attendance Officer for two months, thirdly by taking the help of the Supervisors of the Municipal Schools, for supervision on enumeration work and lastly by engaging 40 and 10 full-time enumerators on Rs. 35 per month for A to E Wards and for F and G Wards taken together. In the new proposals, this number has now been modified with the result that there will be 8 full-time enumerators for two months and 30 full-time enumerators for one month, all on Rs. 35 each per month.

In order to get the most out of the expense on the census now proposed to be taken, the Special Attendance Officer proposes to ask the teacher enumerators to try to bring to schools immediately, as many non-attending children as they could during the course of the enumeration work. If this could be done, at least 2,000 children would join schools before November.

Mr. R. V. Parulekar approved the idea. Thus practically the whole work of bringing in children and of keeping them in regular attendance is to be done mainly through the agency of the teachers. The scheme was unanimously passed by the Schools Committee on Saturday at 1-40 p. m.

RECONNAISSANCE 'PLANES FIRED UPON

SIMLA, August 26.

The hostile gangs which have been active near the Bannu border combined yesterday and took up their position on the Tabi range of hills in tribal territory overlooking the plains north of Bannu. They had their flags with them.

To-day, aeroplanes carrying out a reconnaissance of the region were fired upon and retaliated.

No casualties are reported.—A. P.

EARNINGS OF STATE-OWNED RAILWAYS

SIMLA, August 26.

The earnings of all the State-owned railways for the period of ten days ending with August 10, 1939 amount to Rs. 210 lakhs. This is Rs. 5 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 3 lakhs more than the actuals 1937-8.

The total approximate gross earnings from April 1 to August 10, 1939 amount to Rs. 33.09 crores. This is Rs. 46 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of the previous year and Rs. 70 lakhs less than the actuals for the corresponding period of 1937-38.—United Press.

Indian Historical Records Commission

SIMLA, August 25.

The Government of India have decided to hold the 16th annual meeting of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Calcutta.

December 13 and 14 1939 have provisionally been fixed as the dates for the session.—United Press.

Weather Report

(From Our Correspondent.)
POONA, Aug. 27.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Min.	Rainfall Past 24 hours	Since 1st June, Total	Difference to Normal
Agra	98	79	0.2	14.8	—3.7
Amraoti	87	73	T	20.4	—0.5
Akola	89	74	T	22.2	+2.0
Ahmedabad	82	75	0.8	10.7	—12.5
Ajmer	96	77	0.1	3.5	—11.3
Ahmednagar	82	70	—	19.2	—0.3
Ambala	99	78	—	16.1	—1.7
Allahabad	99	79	—	30.6	+3.4
Benares	94	81	—	23.1	—2.9
Bareilly	94	81	—	20.6	—8.2
BOMBAY	83	74	1.1	46.4	—8.1
Bangalore	80	68	—	9.2	—2.5
Bhopal	82	73	0.1	38.9	—
Baroda	76	73	5.8	21.7	—
Belgaum	74	67	0.4	52.5	+19.4
Bahawalpore	108	84	—	1.3	—2.5
Bijapur	82	71	—	9.5	—1.9
Bhavnagar	78	75	0.3	21.9	+6.7
Chittagong	89	81	T	73.9	+13.5
Cuttack	91	79	—	23.1	—10.9
Cawnpore	95	81	—	20.1	—3.6
Calicut t	86	71	0.1	82.1	+3.5
Cheerapunji	79	69	—	280.5	+14.4
Cochin	84	80	—	14.1	+11.2
Dehra Dun	82	75	0.2	66.7	+6.1
Darjeeling	70	59	T	73.5	—11.2
Desa	90	74	0.4	2.9	—16.0
Dalhousie	—	—	T	39.8	—9.6
Fort Sandeman	97	75	—	3.3	—1.3
Gorakhpur	93	82	—	37.5	+4.3
Hyderabad (Dn.)	84	71	—	11.1	—5.4
Hyderabad (Sd.)	105	79	—	—	—5.3
Indore	83	70	0.4	20.2	—2.4
Jhansi	91	78	T	26.9	+3.2
Jubbulpore	85	75	6.1	37.8	—2.2
Jacobabad	108	84	—	—	—2.1
Jaipur	97	79	—	6.1	—11.1
Karachi	83	75	—	0.1	—5.3
Khandwa	87	75	—	17.5	—2.1
Lucknow	93	82	—	26.3	—0.8
Ludhiana	101	82	—	10.6	—6.2
Lahore	101	78	T	7.3	—4.7
Lyallpur	101	82	—	5.2	—2.8
Multan	108	85	—	2.6	—
Mysore	83	65	—	5.9	—2.2
Marmagoa	83	74	0.2	62.7	—
Malegaon	86	72	—	15.4	+3.6
Mussoorie	67	61	T	41.3	—18.5
Mahabieshwar	65	61	7.3	179.1	—39.3
Murree	74	60	0.1	19.3	—9.9
Mount Abu	75	67	2.0	11.7	—34.6
Mangalore	85	78	—	91.1	—2.9
Meerut	—	—	—	11.3	—8.6
Mercara	70	62	—	73.7	—16.1
Nagpur	85	74	0.1	29.3	—3.4
Patna	92	83	—	37.9	+6.1
Peshawar	93	80	—	1.1	—2.6
Pachmarhi	77	67	0.4	69.5	+15.2
Quetta	95	67	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	86	74	—	34.7	—1.7
Rawalpindi	90	72	1.6	10.7	—7.4
Rangoon	83	75	0.1	57.5	+0.1
Ratnagiri	81	72	3.1	106.2	+27.0
Rajkot	78	74	0.7	4.3	—15.9
Sialkot	98	88	—	12.0	—6.3
Srinagar	88	66	—	2.7	—3.3
Sholapur	87	71	—	8.8	—4.1
Shillong	76	61	6.7	44.1	+0.7
Simla	70	61	—	35.1	—4.8
Surat	77	73	0.3	24.3	—7.5
Vizagapatam	94	78	0.2	8.7	—5.1

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

STRONG MONSOON IN GUJARAT & KONKAN

POONA, August 27.

Yesterday's depression moved north-westwards and lies this morning over central parts of the Punjab.

Monsoon had been strong in Gujarat and Konkan, active in West Central India and Bombay Deccan.

Rainfall occurred locally in Orissa, east Central India, west Central Provinces, Rajputana few falls were reported from w United Provinces, east and no Punjab and north Madras Coast.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Mahabaleshwar seven inches; Baroda six inches; Khandala five inches; Ratnagiri three inches; Dohad, Jodhpur and Mount Abu two inches; Rawalpindi one and half inches; Brijnagar, Barmer and Bombay one inch; Udaipur, Rajkot and Ahmedabad three-quarters of an inch; Guna, Indore, Seoni, Pachmarhi, Deesa, Poona and Belgaum half an inch; and Agra quarter of an inch.—A. P.

14 INCHES IN 24 HOURS!

Heavy Rains In Bhavnagar: Relief Work In Progress

(From Our Correspondent.)
BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 26

Bhavnagar had about 14 inches of rain yesterday. Much damage was done to poor peoples' quarters. Sweepers quarters were entirely inundated. Families shivered outside their huts which were completely destroyed.

The Saurastra Sevtmiti and Parishad Sevamandal are rendering help to the destitutes.

The Maharaja visited some of the damaged buildings.

Reports of having rains are also received from Palitana State.

FAMINE RELIEF IN INDORE

INDORE, (By Mail).

The Government of H. H. Maharaja Holkar have sanctioned the following relief measures, the cost being met from the Famine Relief Fund.

The Subha of Nimar has been authorised to take in hand minor works of repairs and village improvements at a cost not exceeding Rs. 2,000. The amount is to be spent mostly on improvements of sanitation in villages and their surroundings wherever relief is required. The Subnas of Indore, Mahidpur, Nemawar and Rampura-Bhanpura have each been given Rs. 500 for the same purpose.

Pattedar tenants who have really no food to eat will be given food taccavi to the extent of Rs 25 per head, the amount being limited to Rs. 1,000 in each district. It will be recovered at the next Touzi.—United Press.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939).
Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 00
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17.40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 05	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
Deccan Queen (on Fridays only)	—	17 15
Deccan Qn. (on Mondays only)	10 55	—

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.
Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 33	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15 (Mon.)	21 15 (Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.
ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (on Saturday only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.
Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.
Arrival at Poona: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m
Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.
Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.
Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly
Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona.
Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia
Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta
Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan
Latest hour of posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay
Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

WHY FOOD NAUSEATES DURING FEVER
The reason why solid foods nauseate when you have fever is because your wasted body tissues cry out for fluid. You feel desperately thirsty.
But often your weakened stomach can't stand ordinary fluid foods. You vomit or suffer from diarrhoea. Yet you must rebuild your exhausted body quickly.
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OLD or NEW—cured Guaranteedly. MEDICINE CHARGES ON CURE: Time—9 to 12 a.m. and 5 to 9 p.m. Sunday: 9 to 12 a.m. only.
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Thousands of stomach sufferers the world over have cause to bless that signature. It appears on Maclean Brand Stomach Powder made by Macleans Limited, London, which quickly ends Indigestion, Wind, Flatulence, Heartburn, and even such serious ills as Gastric and Duodenal Ulcer. Ask your Chemist or Store for Maclean Brand Stomach Powder with the signature "Alex. C. Maclean."
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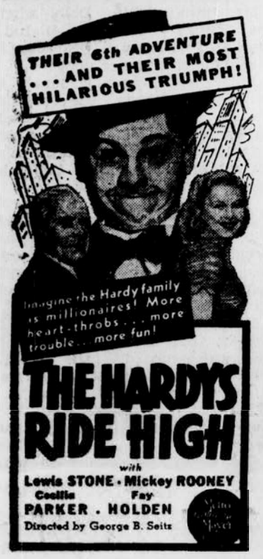
ALEXANDER KORDA
presents
FOUR FEATHERS
IN TECHNICOLOR

EXCELSIOR
3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

EXTRA!
"FOX HUNTING IN THE ROMAN CAMPAGNA"
WORLD WINDOW SHORT IN TECHNICOLOUR.
A United Artists Programme.

Please note owing to the length of the picture the Matinee Show will start at 3-30 p.m.

METRO
DAILY AT 3-30-6-30-10 P.M.
TELEPHONE 31045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Imagine the Hardy family as millionaires! More heart-throbs... more trouble... more fun!
THE HARDYS RIDE HIGH
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Directed by George B. Seitz

NINTH WEEK

—yet as fresh, as popular, as a new release!
THAT'S A TOKEN OF THE AMAZING POPULARITY OF
DEVIKA RANI
IN
BOMBAY TALKIES'
DURGA
WITH
RAMA SHUKUL,
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.
To-morrow Matinee 1-45 p. m. Roxy

REGAL AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M
GEORGE ROBEY
MARGARET LOCKWOOD in
A GIRL MUST LIVE
(A Gainsborough Picture released by 20th Century-Fox!)
Wit—Girls SONGS!

LAST FEW DAYS ONLY!
DARRYL F. ZANUCK'S
JESSE JAMES
in TECHNICOLOR
TYRONE POWER · HENRY FONDA · NANCY KELLY · RANDOLPH SCOTT and a cast of thousands
AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M. CAPITOL

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Shravan Sud 14, 1995
Muslim: Rajab 12, 1358
Parsi: Aspandad 27, 1303
Hightide: 11-29 23-27
Lowtide: 4-43 17-26
Sunrise: 6h 23m
Sunset: 6h 57m

TUESDAY, August 29.

Cocoanut Day. Public Holiday, Banks closed.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION

Telegraph communications with Agra, Cawnpore, Ajmer, Allahabad, Nagpur, Lucknow, Jubbulpore, Indore, Calcutta, Amraoti, Bhusaval, Akola, Karachi, Gujarat and Kathiawar, are now perfect and the time of transmission of telegrams to and from these stations is normal.

PROHIBITION LORRIES

The prohibition lorries will tour at Kurla and Bhyndar (to-day) Monday and Messrs. Sakhalkar and Savant will respectively be in charge of them.

DEVKARAN NANJEE BANKING CO.

A branch of the Devkaran Nanjee Banking Co., will be opened at the corner of Lamington Road and Sandhurst Road (to-day) Monday.

RIGVEDA SRAVANAM

Rigveda Sravanam will be performed by Brahmasri Vaidyanatha Srouthi (known as Melatur Vadyar) (to-day) Monday, between 7-30 a.m. to 10 a.m. at the South Indian Bhajana Samaj, Matunga, Bombay.

YAJURVEDA SRAVANAM

Yajurveda Sravanam will be performed by Brahmasri Vaidyanatha Srouthi (known as Melatur Vadyar) on Tuesday, the 29th instant at Nappoo Hall, Matunga, Bombay. The programme is as follows:—6 a.m. to 9-30 a.m. Samithadanam, Japam, etc.
10 a.m. to 12 noon, Mahasankalpam, Homam etc.

Amusements Of The Day

CAPITOL—"Jesse James." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"A Girl Must Live". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
METRO—"The Hardys Ride High." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Four Feathers." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"Pukar." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Algiers". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Adhuri Kahani." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sapera." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Sadhana." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Sant Tulsidas." Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Pukar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Frankenstein". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Netaji Palkar." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Raja Shriyal." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
BANDRA TALKIES—"You Can't Take It With You." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10. p.m.

ASTHIKA SAMAJ

Rig and Yajurvedi Upakarmam will be conducted in the Samaj Hall by Sjts. Rangavadyar, Chami Vadyar, Rama Vadyar and Vydilinga Vadyar as per programme below:—
Rig Upakarmam—(To-day) Monday 6 to 9 a.m.
Yajur Upakarmam—Tuesday 6 to 12 noon.

PROTEST AGAINST DISCIPLINARY ACTION

A public meeting of citizens of Bombay will be held to protest against the disciplinary action against Subhas Babu and others and also to protest against applications of Criminal Law Amendment Act to Labour Disputes, (to-day) Monday at 6 p.m. at Framjee Cawasjee Institute (Old Wellington Cinema) Dhobi Talao.

SHRAVANI-CEREMONY IN ARYA SAMAJ

On Tuesday 29th morning at 7-30 a.m. in Arya Samaj Mandir, Kakadwadi, Girgaum Back Road, arrangement has been made to perform Shravani Upakarma-Sacred Thread ceremony according to Vedic rites.

GATHA SOCIETY

A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held (to-day) Monday at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, 134-136, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, when Mr. Sorabji Nowroji Kanga, will give a further discourse in Gujarati on "a detailed examination of the Farvardin Yasht."

SARASWAT UNION (BOMBAY NORTH)

Under the auspices of the Union, the Upakarma ceremony will be performed at 7-30 a.m. (to-day) Monday.
1. Union Reading Room, Agarwal Nagar, Vincent Road, Matunga (G. I. P.)
2. Mr. Andar Bhujanga Rao's Block A, Sidhpura Building, Gokhale Road North, Dadar (B. B. & C. I.)

SHRI RAMCHANDRA BHAJANA SAMAJ

The Shravana Upakarma falling due on Tuesday, the 29th August, will be conducted at C. K. P. Hall, Ram Maruti Road, Dadar, and the Samaj Priest will be in attendance throughout. The Mahasankalpam commences promptly at 11 a.m. (S. T.).

MOGAVEERA YUVAK SANGH

The Fourth Annual Gathering of the Mogaveera Yuvaka Sangha will be held on Tuesday at 2 p.m. at the Sir Cawasji Jehangir Public Hall.
Sjt. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY RADIO CLUB

The opening ceremony of the Bombay Presidency Radio Club's New Building will take place (to-day) Monday at Arthur Bunder Road, Fort, Bombay. H. H. Maharaja Pratapsingh Gaikwar of Baroda will perform the opening ceremony.

"UPAKARMA" AT FORT ARYA SAMAJ

"Upakarma Ceremony" will be performed at the Fort Arya Samaj Hall 161/167 Bazar Gate, on Tuesday at 8 a.m. (S. T.). The ceremony will be conducted according to Vedic rites

KHADI VARIETIES AND DESIGNS

For want of varieties and designs in Khadi Dressings, the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, Stocks all sorts of ready-made Khadi wears of all description. The public and especially the office-going public may avail of this opportunity.

PROHIBITION STAMPS AND BOOKS

Due to innumerable inquiries the Khadi Sales Depot, Matunga, will provide with Prohibition Stamps and books to purchasers upto the 15th September next month. The public may avail of this opportunity.

BOMBAY HINDI VIDYAPEETH

Hall tickets of the different examinations of the Bombay Hindi Vidyapeeth can be had from the Hindi Pracharaks of the different classes. The examinees are requested to take them from the Pracharaks. The examinations will be held on September 9 at the places mentioned in the Hall ticket.

IDEAL MUSICO

A concert of classical music by Shrimati Hirabai Barodekar will take place at Kitte Bhandari Hall, Gokhale Road, Dadar, (to-day) Monday at 9-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence for Jedda (Hedjaz) per s.s 'Alavi' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9 and 9-30 a.m. respectively on Monday, the 28th instant instead of as previously notified.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF OPPORTUNITIES

Appeal To Students Of Medical School To Serve Cause Of Poor

Dr. S. R. Mulgonkar, F. R. C. S., in the course of his address at the opening ceremony of the debating department of the B. J. Medical School, Poona, recently made an appeal to the junior students to take advantage of the opportunities before them. Comparing the two classes Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons he said that the latter was patronised by people who had not much money and very little time to spend before they became the earning members of the family.

Even under those conditions where the Sub-Assistants candidates had to pass the School Final and then spend four years in medical training as compared with the Assistants preliminary qualification of matriculation and five years medical training afterwords the variation in the pay offered to the two may hardly be justified.

But to-day the conditions are different. The preliminary qualification necessary for both the grades is the same viz: the I. Sc. the only difference is that the S. A. S. or the L. C. P.s has four years medical training which the A. S. or M. B. B. S. has it for five years.

Continuing he said that whatever knowledge one possesses, one must be able to apply it. He also stressed upon the necessity of showing sympathy to patients. He told them that the hospital was meant for the poor people who are very often ignorant.

STRENUOUS LIFE.

Proceeding further he said that medical life was a strenuous one and that they had to be always at the beck and call of the patients day and night. He also exhorted them to maintain physical fitness to perform their duties satisfactorily.

PRIZES FOR ELOCUTION COMPETITIONS

The result of the College Elocution Competition, held on the 20th inst. under the auspices of the Khorshed Mandal Trust is as follows:—
1st Prize: Gold Medal, awarded to Mr. Minoo E. Treasurywalla (St. Xavier's College).
2nd Prize: Silver Medal and Rs. 20 cash, awarded to Miss Piloo R. Albless (Elphinstone College).
3rd Prize: Rs. 18 cash, awarded to Miss Aloo R. Vimadalal (Elphinstone College).
Four extra prizes, in the shape of books were awarded to the under-mentioned candidates at the recommendation of the judges:—
(1) Mr. Cyrus J. Dadachanji (St. Xavier's College). (2) Mr. Shapur R. Damri (Grant Medical College). (3) Miss Macca H. Sanjana (St. Xavier's College). (4) Mr. Jal. H. A. Vakil (Law College).
All the prizes were given away on the same occasion. The following persons kindly acted as judges:—(1) Prof. Meherwanji J. Antia, M.A., LL.B. (2) Mr. Manek M. Javeri, Advocate (O.S.). (3) Miss Perviz N. Dubash, M.A., LL.B. (Bar-at-Law).
The Avesta-Pehalvi prizes of the late Arvad Cawasji E. Kanga were awarded to:—(1) Miss Najoo Cawasha Lovji, silver medal and book and (2) Mr. Dara Manchersha Katruck, silver medal and two books for standing first in these languages at the recent B.A. examination of the Bombay University

University Of Bombay

Under the auspices of the University of Bombay, Dr. Herman Goetz, Ph.D., former Conservator of the Kern Institute, Leyden University, will deliver a course of two lectures on "Muslim and Hindu Art of the Mohammedan period" (with lantern slides) in the Lecture Theatre, University School of Economics and Sociology, First Floor, on the following days commencing at 6-15 p.m. each day:—
Wednesday, 30th August, 1939: Indo-Muslim Architecture in its Islamic Setting.
Thursday, 31st August, 1939: Hindu Art in Mohammedan India.
Mr. R. P. Masani, M.A., Vice-Chancellor of the University, will preside over the first lecture, and the Hon. Mr. Justice H. V. Divatia, M.A., LL.B., over the second.

A boat plying in one of the flooded streets of Kalyan.

KHANDESH HARIJANS FIGHT FOR THEIR RIGHTS

Govt. Set Task For Touring Officers

(From Our Correspondent)
POONA, Aug. 25.

It is understood that the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister, Bombay, has received another communication from Mr. D. G. Jadhav, M.L.A., on behalf of the Khandesh Branch of the Independent Labour Party, regarding the grievances of the Depressed Class people in the East and West Khandesh Districts. Mr. Jadhav has given a number of instances where either caste Hindus or officials are alleged to have harassed Depressed Class people.

The following are a few of the steps that have been taken by the Government to remove obstructions that may be caused by the caste Hindus in the way of enjoying their civic rights by the Harijans. The orders issued by Government are to the following effect:—

Local bodies should put up notice boards on public wells in the district stating that they are open for use to all castes and classes of the public without restriction.

All touring officers when visiting villages should make specific enquiries as to whether the scheduled castes enjoy their right to take water from public wells and should emphasise that this right exists.

In spite of the orders referred to above, it was repored to Government some time ago that progress in breaking down the prejudice of caste Hindus regarding the use of public wells by the scheduled castes has not been satisfactory. Government, therefore decided that the time had come for taking more stringent action to safeguard these fundamental civic rights of the scheduled castes. All officers of Government have accordingly been asked to deal severely with cases where the scheduled castes are prevented from enjoying their rights in this respect.

In particular, the following steps have been directed to be taken to prevent any obstruction to the scheduled castes enjoying their civic rights:—

The prosecuting authority should always press the Court to award deterrent punishments for the offence of fouling the drinking water of the scheduled castes and the District Magistrates should invariably report all such cases to Government with their opinion in each case whether it is necessary to apply for the enhancement of the sentence passed by the Magistrate.

If a local body deliberately and persistently disregards the orders of Government in this respect and fails to carry out its obligatory duty of throwing open public wells and tanks to all castes and communities without distinction, the local officers should report such cases to Government without delay and Government will not hesitate in a recalcitrant case, to dissolve or supercede the defaulting local body and to have the obligatory duty carried out by Government agency at the expense of the said local body.

It may also be stated that Government has already introduced a bill in the legislature for the removal of such disabilities as may have lingered so that in the eyes of the law there should be no civil disabilities under which the Harijan can be said to labour as compared with a member of any other caste.

A Course In Contending Theories Of Government

The Nagpada Neighbourhood House, Byculla, will conduct a class in Contending Theories of Government. Mr. B. T. Ranadive, M.A., will meet the students every Monday at 6-30 p.m. starting from the 28th August 1939.

Admission to the class will stop on the 25th instant. The syllabus for the course will be as follows:—
1 Capitalism: 2 Lectures.
2 Imperialism: One Lecture.
3 Fascism: One Lecture.
4 Communism: 2 Lectures.
5 India's Struggle for Freedom:
1st Lecture: From Mutiny to Satyagraha.
2nd Lecture: Gandhism in Action.
3rd Lecture: The Struggle To-day.

CONDITIONS FOR ADMISSION:

(1) Only those who have passed at least the Intermediate examination can join.
(2) Only those who are willing to attend the whole course regularly and punctualy should join the class.
(3) It is a serious study class and not a lecture series. Hence only those who are willing to undergo a serious course of the kind should join.

As only a limited number can be admitted you should please enrol immediately in the office of the Nagpada Neighbourhood House, between 6-30 and 7-30 p.m.

CHILDREN'S EDUCATION MUST HAVE FIRST PLACE

Mrs. Sharda Divan's Speech At Chembur

In the course of the speech delivered at the Shishu Sikshan Mandal, Chembur, Mrs. Sharda Divan, Registrar Indian Womens' University, said:—

There are various aspects of education. By education I do not mean only the Intellectual education. I would lay greater stress on the Physical education of our children. As compared to other nations in this direction we are far lagging behind. Our goal should not be only to produce intellectual grants but to have a stronger and a healthier nation. This aspect entails other small problems. Better food, more exercise, more fresh air, etc. which will have to be solved by all parents.

"Then there are other aspects like character building and moral Education."

All ideas, all enterprise require money and you are no exception to that. And I suppose finance will be your greatest difficulty. I am sure, with the sympathies of the Local Board, full co-operation from the parents and other private efforts you will be soon out of the woods.

West End "Multifort Automatic" wrist watches give you five very definite advantages. They are Self-winding—the simple action of wearing the watch winds up the mainspring. They are Shock-proof (no accidental fall can damage them), Water-proof, Stain-proof and Non-Magnetic. And the prices are extremely moderate for such highly developed watches.
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1939

THE ONLY ANSWER

German troops are in a full state of warlike concentration and waiting for the final word all along the Polish frontier. Last minute touches of perfection have otherwise also been given to the Nazi war machine. German residents in Britain and ships on high seas have been urgently warned to return home. And the Fuehrer has cancelled not only the Tannenberg ceremony but even the Nuremberg Party Congress. It is in this dramatically grave setting that he is reported to have communicated certain proposals for averting the imminent war to Sir Nevile Henderson the British Ambassador who flew with them to London where the Cabinet spent many hours discussing them. These conditions for peace were presumably communicated to the French Ambassador. And it is suggested that France has promptly replied in terms of M. Daladier's recent speech in which he had declared his country's readiness to negotiate as also its simultaneous determination to oppose the use of force. This is rather vague and it is not possible to determine its precise significance in the absence of authoritative information regarding Herr Hitler's conditions. And, of course, French policy will ultimately be guided by what Britain decides.

What will Britain decide or rather what has Britain decided. The Cabinet has considered Herr Hitler's message carefully and has drafted its reply. There is, as we say, no authoritative information as to what Herr Hitler has suggested. But knowing the Fuehrer and his lust for blood and territory and knowing also the tremendous encouragement that the revolutionary—or shall we say counter-revolutionary?—reversal in Russian policy has given him, it is not very difficult to guess the general nature of his proposals. Broadly they constitute, in all probability, his consent to the averting of the use of force if Britain and France agree to yield to the threat of it on the question of Danzig and the Corridor, to accept, that is, their virtual if not formal transfer to the Reich. If, on the very morrow of the signing of the Anglo-Polish Treaty, Britain were to accept this condition even through Poland, she would be betraying in a cowardly and treacherous manner the very basis of her guarantee to Poland. It would be a crime worse than that of Munich. For, Britain, according to Mr. Chamberlain's insistent protestations, was not committed to protect Czecho-Slovakia and at that time Mr. Chamberlain had not made Nazi demands supported by force or threat of force as an issue between Britain and France on the one hand and the Axis Powers on the other.

Tenancy Bill

The Bombay Tenancy Bill, which has emerged from the Select Committee and is now being considered by the Legislative Assembly, is but one of the measures adopted by Government to relieve the poor agriculturist. And this fact needs to be borne in mind in deciding whether the Bill goes far enough to relieve the poor tenant. The main object of the Bill is to give protection to tenants against arbitrary eviction and exactions. It ensures, on reasonable terms, a fair measure of fixity of tenure, which is indispensable for the improvement of land. The Bill thus affects the economic relations between the landlord and his tenant, which, though really reconcilable, are apparently different. Hence concessions given to one party may adversely affect the other. But due relief must be given to the poor tenant in all cases where such relief is necessary in the interests of agriculture as well as his individual ones. The Bill gives such relief but otherwise holds the scales even between landlord and tenant. It has been considerably improved by a thoroughly representative Select Committee. If it is still subjected to frivolous criticism in the Assembly and outside it is partly because of the divergent interests involved and the tendency of some persons to oppose everything undertaken by the Congress.

One of the most important questions in the Bill is which tenants are entitled to a fixity of tenure and on what terms. In the original Bill tenants in holdings of less than 100 acres were not protected. Now all holdings came under the operation of the Act. This is, indeed, a great improvement and its acceptance by Government explodes the objection urged by some critics that Government made only a show of relief by neglecting the interests of the poorer tenants. But obviously every tenant could not be given a fixity of tenure. Some tenants themselves shift from land to land at short intervals, and a too short tenancy cannot give the tenant a claim to a fixed tenure under the Bill. Some period of unbroken tenancy is necessary to entitle him to claim the right. Clause 8 of the Bill provides that a tenant who held land continuously for six years preceding January 1, 1938, and cultivated it personally shall be deemed to be a protected tenant. Some of the amendments moved wanted to reduce the period, while others moved on behalf of landlords wanted to increase it. There was one amendment which did not want any period to be fixed at all, while another wanted all tenants who held land on January 1, 1938, to be deemed protected tenants. All the amendments have been defeated and the six-year period remains. It might well have been reduced by a year or two.

Another important question considered by the Assembly last week was whether the landowner could end a tenancy by taking back his land for personal cultivation. He ought to have this right, provided he really cultivates the land personally and gives due notice to the tenant. In all probability he will be able to invest more capital for improving the land than his tenant will be. The Bill provides that the landowner can take back possession even from a protected tenant on three grounds—cultivating by one's own labour, by labour of any member of one's family, and by servants or hired labour under one's personal supervision or the supervision of any member of one's family. Some amendments were moved reducing the powers of the landlords to take back their lands for personal cultivation and some others, increasing the powers. The two sets of amendments practically destroyed each other, and the original clause remained intact. On the whole, the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee, seems likely to be adopted by the legislature without serious changes therein. And we are sure it will be regarded as a great boon by a large body of tenants.

Prohibition And Unemployment

Replying to a question in the Legislative Assembly on Saturday regarding the number of persons thrown out of work as a result of prohibition, Dr. Gilder, Minister for Excise, stated that the total number of persons employed in the shops closed on account of Prohibition was Hindus 3,441, Christians 1,076 and Parsis 505. It appears that many of them do not need Government aid in securing new work. For in response to a Press Note offering employment to persons affected by prohibition and setting forth the temporary measures of relief only 530 persons applied for and had been given the necessary forms, and from these only 420 applications had been registered and six were pending investigation. So far employment had been or was being offered to over 120 applicants. As it will take some time to find employment for all the applicants Government are making arrangements for giving temporary rent-free quarters or small grants for housing. They are also providing for the education of the children of the unemployed. It will be seen that Government are making all possible attempts to help the unemployed. It is to be hoped that employers will offer hearty co-operation to Government in this matter.

Our London Letter

Did Britain Work For Another Munich?

From Our Own Correspondent

LONDON, August 19.

This is an anxious week-end. The experts have given us plenty of reasons and the gathering of the harvest in Europe this year is not seen as a ground for festival. As one visitor to this country said this morning, everywhere the ordinary man looks things are serious; in the skies, in the streets, in the news, in the utterances of political visitors, in the commodity purchases by Germany, in the fall yesterday of War Loan to 91 1/4 per cent. The drumfire of Dr. Goebbels's propaganda, intensified this week, has done something but not much, to increase uneasiness, for, after all, everyone appreciates that that is his job, and he is doing his frantic best.

Yet the authorities are producing a barrage of calmness. Just about a year ago Mr. Chamberlain was casting flies on Scottish streams, while Hitler was sitting on his peak among the Bavarian Alps. Shortly afterwards followed the great appeasement of Munich. This year, Mr. Chamberlain is not leaving Scotland till Monday night. Lord Halifax will be in London at the same time, and several other members of the Cabinet are likely to see the Premier. But just now, again, just as last year, the Axis Powers are heightening the crisis atmosphere. The Axis is represented as having at least three alternative plans for a coup against Poland. All very reminiscent of the preparatory barrage to Munich.

★

The Axis Powers themselves make no secret of their glee and confidence in the present situation. Despite the assurances of Whitehall, they think they can get away with what they want. Listing the latest reasons for their belief we notice the continual passage of secret and reassuring messages between the appeasers in Britain and the German Government. We also notice the tone of Government-inspired British newspapers which, while pretending to put up a bold front, keep emphasising that Britain is "in favour of negotiations," meaning thereby that Britain is in favour of a five Power Conference to consider further yielding to Nazi claims—since there is, as a matter of fact, no other subject which such a conference could discuss. We cannot also overlook the fact that the British Government has refused to give a loan to the Poles even though it is only for a sum of five million pounds in cash, essentially for the purpose of buying armaments. In addition to this one has to remember that hardly fifteen days had passed since Parliament adjourned for the summer vacation when the Chamberlain Government decided to surrender the four Chinese prisoners at Tientsin to the Japanese.

However, Mr. Chamberlain has not succeeded so far in handing over the Chinese to the Japanese but their fate is hanging in the balance. On behalf of Professor Norman Netwich, of the Civil Liberties Union, and Miss Margery Fry, of the Howard Institution, the 'Habeas Corpus' Act has been invoked on behalf of the four Chinese prisoners. Granting of such a writ would force the authorities at Tientsin to explain within fourteen days why they do not either release the prisoners, or hand them over to the competent Chinese authorities. The only competent Chinese authorities are the Government of Chinese Republic. The so-called "Chinese District Court" at Tientsin, to which Lord Halifax and the Japanese have agreed the men should be surrended, has no validity whatever, and is simply a Japanese agency established by the military invaders of China.

★

Naturally the Chinese Ambassador in London has sent a note to the British Foreign Office urging the British Government to reconsider its decision to surrender to Japanese militarism the four Chinese. The note calls attention to the article 21 of the Treaty of Tientsin, which provides for the delivery of Chinese offenders "on due requisition by Chinese authorities addressed to the British Consul" and points out that in the present case the demand for delivery of the prisoners was made "not by the competent authority of the Government of China but by the Japanese Army and its puppets." Their surrender to the Japanese controlled courts, the Note adds, could not be justified on legal grounds, and would in fact be inconsistent with the traditions of British justice by removing all chances of a fair trial. It might, furthermore, be interpreted as 'de facto' recognition of the illegal regime and involved far-reaching political principles and consequences.

Although Mr. Chamberlain decided thus to make one more surrender to the Japanese Fascism, there had been a meeting following this decision of representatives of the anti-British campaign Japanese committee in North China. It has decided to (1) establish anti-British organisations on a permanent basis, (2) connect them with the New People's Society which is the only political party allowed in the Japanese-controlled areas of North China, (3) disseminate anti-British education, (4) publish anti-British literature, including a newspaper, (5) observe an anti-British demonstration day, and (6) organise an anti-British front of Asiatic peoples. Over 20,000 Japanese—one-half of the total number of the Japanese residents at Peking—are reported to have taken part in an anti-British parade on Sunday night. They marched in an orderly manner to the British Embassy and the parade followed a meeting which passed a resolution denouncing Britain's "anti-

(Continued On Page 12, col. 3)

Special News From London

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON Aug. 17.

Mr. Mohanlal Sanghi, who practically controls the distribution of civil airplanes and cars in India, left London by air for India on August 17 to report to the Maharajah of Jodhpur on everything new in aviation that he has seen during a month's stay in England.

At Croydon, Mr. Sanghi told reporters that the Maharajah of Jodhpur had now ten airplanes of his own. The Maharajah flies everywhere, piloting himself usually in a big Lockheed. "He is so keen on flying that he insists on all his staff learning to fly. Nearly all of them have already got their A certificate to fly private airplanes and many their B certificates for commercial flying."

Mr. Sanghi has made a great many notes about the London balloon barrage system as the Maharajah wants to hear about the latest air defence measures in Britain. Mr. Sanghi added: "One day we may have to consider the defence of Jodhpur from air attack, particularly now that we have such a fine airport. The Maharanee does not like the Maharajah flying so much, but nothing will stop him. He takes no notice of what his wife says and pilots his own aeroplane all over India".

When the Maharajah came to England for the Coronation he travelled by air and brought the Maharanee with him. It was reported then that in order that the state of purdah of the Maharanee might not be broken the Maharajah booked every seat in the airplane. When it landed at Croydon the windows were curtained and the Maharanee left by a covered gangway to prevent any strange man from seeing her.

* * * *

Drastic methods to suppress foreign propaganda by post will shortly be put into operation by Germany's Gestapo.

All Reich postmen will receive printed instructions to hand letters bearing foreign postmarks to the addressees personally. They must not be put through letter-boxes. Postmen will at the same time inform addressees that letters containing criticisms of the Reich must be handed at once to the police. They must offer to deliver them to the nearest police station.

Addressees who try to conceal contents of such letters will be reported by postmen as suspects. All Reich postmen thus become detectives.

This step is being taken because postal headquarters find it impossible to inspect the vastly increased flow of propaganda.

* * * *

In the role of "expert advisers", officers of the Gestapo are to be attached to all Spanish State ministries. Their real job will be to keep Berlin informed of General Franco's policy. Germany fears a Spanish breakaway from her influence.

Franco is already in trouble. From Berlin and Rome have come instructions that he must liquidate all parties except the Fascist Party, and must abandon the idea of restoring the monarchy.

In the event of war, Spain will be expected by the Axis Powers to remain neutral and to provide iron ore, munitions, quicksilver and food. Safe havens and stores for German 'planes and warships would also be expected.

* * * *

Big firms, with branches spread over the whole of British Isles, are following the example of the Government and enrolling racing pigeons as emergency message carriers.

Breeders and trainers of homing birds have been approached by commercial firms and A.R.P. authorities in many districts, and several industrial concerns have already taken on "staffs" of birds.

* * * *

Nazi disregard of treaties and agreements is now extended to radio. Next month the new European wave-length plan prepared by an international conference at Molyneux this summer comes into operation.

Germany, a signatory to the plan, has already torpedoed it. It has just been discovered that Dr. Goebbels has been building a new high-powered radio station at Oldenburg, on the Dutch frontier, which will have transmitters powerful enough to swamp B.B.C. reception in Germany.

The station will commence broadcasting on the present Munich wave-length of 405 metres. Although power will nominally be 100 kilowatts, the transmitter can

(Continued on page 11 col. 2)

Frankly Speaking

An Astute Gesture

Berlin, says our London correspondent, has reported that on a request from Moscow, Herr Thaelmann, the German Communist leader, will be released, from prison immediately. This denouement, if true, need not surprise anyone now. Like the cancellation of the Tannenberg ceremony it is the natural development of Herr Hitler's recent masterly diplomacy. The Nazis do not lose anything by releasing the Communist leader. On the contrary, their probable gain is tremendous. It is a gesture which is expected to invoke reciprocity. As the Trade Agreement and the Non-Aggression Pact together constitute valuable assistance to Germany in war, so should this gesture of goodwill by leading to a virtual immobilisation of the famous underground movement and the "Fifth column."

Voroshilov Explains

Marshal Voroshilov has revealed the reasons for the failure of the Anglo-Franco-Russian staff talks. These reasons fully vindicate the Russian position in breaking off the negotiations. The Soviet could do nothing less, consistently with their honour and self-respect. But all this does not explain the complete reversal of Soviet policy *vis-a-vis* Nazi Germany. Much less does it justify Russia's moral and material support to the Nazis, moral in the shape of the Non-Aggression Pact and material in that of the Trade Agreement. M. Molotov, however, is addressing the Soviet Parliament to-day. Let us hope he does "clarify" the position.

Fair Decision

The Congress President's reply to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's criticism of the Working Committee's decision on the Bengal Congress Executive Council should satisfy all unprejudiced Congressmen about the fairness and justice of the decision. And it will be wise for the Bengal Council to give effect to the decision and not to attempt to crush the minority in the province, riding roughshod over the standing rules and regulations. If the Council feels aggrieved by the Working Committee's decision, it may appeal to the All-India Congress Committee.

Suicidal Game

Referring to the "suicidal character of this game," of defying the Congress High Command Mr. Satish Chandra Das-Gupta, Editor, "Rashtra-Vani" of Calcutta pertinently remarks in the paper: "It is time that Bengal should see through the suicidal character of this game and settle down to developing strength in whatever way it is possible to do so. Mere decrying without anything creative is eating into the vitals of the Province. A call for unity to oppose the High Command may sound well, but facts show that there are supporters in Bengal who have faith in the much-abused High Command. Fascist mentality would say, "down with them". But the strike can only weaken the Congress. The High Command is at command by no dictatorial or fascist power. They are constitutionally removable and, therefore, they are no dictators or fascists. Dictators live by force, not by sufferance. It is possible democratically to remove the High Command. They offered charge of the Command to their opponents at Calcutta. The present High Command and their adherents, even in Bengal, are not to be crushed by the methods of intimidation. The fascistic cry should cease." The fascistic cry comes with ill-grace from those who themselves condemn fascism

Literacy For Harijans

Writing under the caption "Literacy in Two Months" in the current issue of "Harijan" Mr. Mahadeo Desai points out how the young men and women of Indore successfully organised a literacy campaign under the auspices of the local Harijan Sewak Sangh during the months of May and June. We learn that the campaign was started in 20 Harijan centres and in all about 90 classes were working. Most of the *elite* of the town co-operated and contributed liberally towards the campaign, but those who helped best were the students. Among the workers not less than 40 were women, many of whom it would seem were young women from college. As a result, 960 adults learnt to read and write simple words in two months. Adult literacy is valuable for all: it is particularly so for Harijans. It will better equip them for the hard struggle for their social and political rights.

TETE-A-TETE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

SHANGHAI, August 24.
A marked change in the Japanese sentiment towards Britons here is noted since the Russo-German rapprochement
—Reuter.

* * * *

His Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner assures the Viceroy and His Majesty's Government that the loyalty of the Indian Princes has no price

We have always held that it is priceless fun.

* * * *

Thus pronounces the Deshgaurab authoritatively on the International situation:—

"This (Russo-German) Pact is admittedly one of the miracles of present-day politics. Two Governments that in the view of general public were standing poles apart as sworn enemies, have overnight sunk all their acute differences and shaken hands in the face of a common danger and for the preservation of common interests".

The miracle of the discovery of interests and danger "common" to two Governments which are "poles apart" is, indeed, a miracle, a Forward Bloc miracle

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah is in Delhi where the Council of the All-India Muslim League met yesterday to take momentous decision.

But, no announcement of policy as regards the International situation was made owing to the fortunate and providential absence of vital data, we mean, the decisions taken by the Congress Premiers.

* * * *

Referring to a suggestion that the South African Cabinet has decided to remain neutral, one of the Ministers indignantly characterises it as a superlatively gross libel.

It certainly is a gross libel to suggest that the Union will in any way jeopardise the security and safety of—er—South Africa's "German South-West Africa."

* * * *

Roosevelt Appeals To Hitler Again
—Headline.

Old George Lansbury is more sensible and practical.

* * * *

According to our London correspondent, it is reported in Berlin that on a request from Moscow Herr Thaelmann, the German communist leader, will be released from prison immediately.

Moscow, we trust, will reciprocate the gesture by suggesting to all concerned (a) the winding up of the underground anti-Nazi movement in Germany and (b) the demobilisation of the Fifth column.

Hell Hitler!

* * * *

It is rumoured that Herr Hitler's peace proposals to Britain are based on the surrender of Danzig and the Corridor to the Reich.

Mr. Chamberlain should accept, should he not, the proposed basis not so much to "appease" Nazi Germany as to "consolidate peace"—with our grateful acknowledgment to the *Izvestia*.

* * * *

Poland, says a Warsaw message, is jubilant over the signing of the Anglo-Polish Treaty.

Poland is just a wee little bit premature. Nevile Henderson is in London.

* * * *

The Portuguese Press supports Britain and France and denounces Herr Hitler

These are days of miracles.

* * * *

"BACHELOR Uncle: "How old is the baby?"

Proud Father: "Six months.

Bachelor Uncle: "Talk yet?"

Proud Father: "No, not yet."

Bachelor Uncle: "Boy, eh?"

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The joke writer has a funny way of making a living.

One little hint is often worth more than a ton of advice.

Some of the most disgraceful acts are performed by the most graceful sinners.

It is said that eating onions will prevent a mustache from coming on a woman's lip.

It is useless to worry; but it is useless to tell a man that it is useless to worry.

The love that makes the world go 'round often prevents the income from going more than halfway.

Muslims' Attitude Towards War

LEAGUE COUNCIL DEFERS DECISION

But Expects Britain To Meet Muslim Demands First

OTHER MUSLIM COUNTRIES TO BE CONSULTED

NEW DELHI, August 27.

The evening session of the Council of the Muslim League which lasted for six hours was devoted to discussion of the Muslim attitude in the event of a war. Altogether 20 speakers took part in the discussion. Before concluding the debate Mr. M. A. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League, addressed the members of the Council for over one hour explaining his views on the subject when Press representatives and the public were excluded from the meeting.

FEDERAL SCHEME CRITICISED

The Council then unanimously passed the following resolution, which was moved by Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon:—

"This Council, while deploring the policy of the British Government towards Muslims of India by attempting to force upon them against their will a constitution and, in particular, the Federal Scheme as embodied in the Government of India Act, 1935, which allows a permanent hostile communal majority to trample upon their religious, political, social and economic rights, and the utter neglect and indifference shown by the Viceroy and the Governors in the Congress-governed Provinces in exercising their special powers to protect and secure justice to the minorities, and towards the Arabs in Palestine in refusing to meet their demands, holds the view that in these circumstances if the British Government desires to enlist support and sympathy of Muslims of the world, and particularly of Indian Muslims, in future contingencies, (1) it must meet the demands of Muslims of India without delay, (2) the Council considers it premature at present to determine the attitude of Muslims in the event of a world war breaking out, (3) the Council meanwhile directs the Foreign Committee to get into touch with Islamic countries and to ascertain their views, and (4) in case any sudden contingency arises the Working Committee of the All-India Muslim League shall have the power to decide this issue.

AFTERNOON SESSION PROCEEDINGS.

When the Council reassembled this afternoon Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim (Bombay) moved the following resolution:—

"This Council resolves that the Muslims of India should not cooperate with Britain in the event of war in view of the injustice done to the Arabs by the violation of promises made to them at the time of the last war and to Indian Muslims by enforcing upon them a constitution which allows the majority to trample down their religious social and economic rights, and the utter neglect and indifference on the part of the Viceroy and the Governors of the provinces to exercise their special powers to give justice to the voice of the minorities."

In moving the resolution, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim said that Britain was not loyal and true to Indian Muslims. He further complained that Britain and the Congress were trying to suppress the spirit of Muslims.

Mr. Aziz Lalji (Bombay) seconded the resolution.

SIR H. A. HAROON'S AMENDMENT.

Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon (Karachi) then moved his amendment which was seconded by Mr. Syed Ali M. H. Rashidi and which after discussion was adopted by the Council unanimously as a substantive resolution. Sir Abdulla Haroon advocated a policy of caution and moderation

The issue was of vital importance and they ought to take a decision after full deliberation. It was essential for Indian Muslims, he said, to ascertain the attitude of other Islamic nations in the world such as Turkey, Egypt, Afghanistan and Iran. He did not want Indian Mussalmans to lag behind their brethren in other countries and considered it advisable that the Council should not take a hasty decision on such vital issue.

The Nawab of Chattari, who followed, endorsed the view of Sir Abdulla Haroon, and said that the Indian Muslims should follow a policy similar to that of other Muslim States, such as Turkey, Egypt and Iran.

Mr. Z. H. Lari declared that it was the time the Muslim League should now clarify its policy. He said that there was no need for them to consult any other country in this matter.

SUPPORT TO SIR H. A. HAROON'S AMENDMENT

Sir Raza Ali supported the amendment of Sir Abdulla Haroon. His complaint was that English people had not made them powerful enough to protect themselves against foreign aggression. He desired to make it clear that Indian Muslims would do nothing that would help British imperialism. He supported Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon's amendment, because he did not approve of the reasons given in Sir Currimbhoy's resolution for the refusal of Indian Muslims to co-operate with Britain in the event of a war. He asked the mover of the amendment to see if he could agree to delete the third clause in the amendment which directs the Foreign Committee of the Muslim League to get into touch with Islamic countries and ascertain their views as this was likely to be misconstrued in certain quarters. Sir Raza Ali appealed to the Council to accept this amendment in preference to Sir Currimbhoy's original resolution.

During further discussion on Sir Currimbhoy's resolution relating to Muslim attitude, in the event of war together with Sir Haji Abdulla Haroon's amendment, divergent views were expressed by members, the majority supporting the amendment.

PLEA FOR UNITY.

Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, M.L.A. (Central) thought that Indian Muslims should not co-operate with Britain in the event of a war. Now was the occasion when they should show beyond doubt to the Muslim world that Indian Muslims were not disorganised but stood united under the banner of the Muslim League. He appealed to the British Government to grant full freedom to Palestine, Egypt and Baluchistan and criticised the Government of India's forward policy in Waziristan.

Choudary Khaliquzzaman expressed the opinion that they should not commit themselves to any particular policy in a hurry. To-day they did not know what the Congress attitude would be on this question. They should therefore, examine the situation very carefully before deciding on their line of action. It was not necessary that a decision should be taken to-day and it was advisable to postpone it till a later date.

Mr. Jinnah then addressed the members of the Council, whereafter in the light of the advice of the President the Council unanimously passed Sir Abdulla Haroon's amendment as substantial resolution.

To-day's sitting concluded at 10 p.m. The Council meets tomorrow morning to take up the remaining resolutions on the agenda. Prominent among those who attended to-day's session were the Nawab of Chattari, Nawab Sir Mohamed Yusuf, Khan Bahadur Mian Ahmed Yar Khan Daulatana, Mian Afazal Hasni, Nawabzada Khurshidali, the Raja of Mahmudabad, Sir Currimbhoy Ibrahim, Sir Raza Ali, Sir Abdulla Haroon, Begum Mohamed Ali, Mr. Syed Rauff Shah M.L.A. (C.P.) Moulana Zafar Ali Khan, M.L.A., (Central) and Choudary Khaliquzzaman.—A.P.

BOMBAY'S ADDITIONAL PRESY. MAGISTRATES

Babrekar, Sabnis And Barodawalla Appointed

POONA, Aug. 27.

It is understood that the Bombay Government have appointed Mr. D. S. Babrekar, a Congress member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Mr. G. A. Sabnis, and Mr. Taher Barodawalla, Treasurer of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League, as additional Presidency Magistrates for the City of Bombay.

It is believed that one of these posts has been created with a view to dealing with the increased work that may arise out of the enforcement of prohibition in the city of Bombay.—A.P.

AUTHORITIES CLIMB DOWN?

Dacca Medical Students Call Off Hunger-Strike

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

A Dacca message states that the hunger-strike undertaken by about 100 students of the Mitford Medical School, including 25 girls, has been given up on an assurance given by the authorities.

It will be recalled that the hunger-strike was declared on August 23 to enforce the demand of the students for the re-establishment of the State Medical Faculty Examination Centre at Dacca.

The authorities gave an assurance to-day that the demands would be considered sympathetically on which the hunger-strike was called off.—United Press.

LABOUR LEADERS' ARREST CRITICISED

Protest Meeting At Chowpatty

"Do away with disciplinary action to achieve unity in the Congress" was the theme of the several speeches made at a public meeting held under the aegis of the "C" Ward, Forward Bloc and the joint auspices of the Lal-Bavta Hotel Kamgar Union and the Lal-Bavta Press Kamgar Union, to protest against the disciplinary action ordered against Mr. K. F. Nariman and other Congress dissenters, at Chowpatty seaface, on Sunday evening. Mrs. Jerbai Gobhai presided.

Resolutions offering felicitations to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Mr. Nariman and his seven colleagues and condemning the disciplinary action that has been taken against them by the Working Committee and the B. P. C. C., respectively were passed unanimously at the meeting.

The resolutions were moved by Mr. Batuk Desai. They were seconded by Mr. Natwar Parekh and supported by Mr. Kanji Ratansi.

Mrs. Gobhai and other speakers who followed her exhorted the audience to join the Congress 'en masse'. This, they pointed out, was the only solution to the present impasse.

The Congress, the speakers said, had acquired of late "a strong penchant for Fascist autocracy," and unless this was immediately stopped the Congress would lose its hold on the masses, as already fissiparous tendencies were visible in its ranks.

After the meeting concluded, a procession with black-flags and the Congress standard wended its way towards Congress House through Gamdevi. Garlanded portraits of Subhas Bose and Mr. Nariman were carried aloft by the processionists who shouted anti-Congress slogans. The procession was stopped by the Police near the junction of Hughes Road and Chowpatty Road, as there was no permit authorising it.

One of the processionists then ran for a pass and within three-quarters of an hour came panting with a police pass which permitted the procession to proceed along Sandhurst Road and Vithalbhai Patel Road to Congress House.

When the procession arrived at Congress House another meeting was held in the compound at which Mr. Girdhar Thackar gave a resume of the proceedings of the previous meeting amidst cries of "Subhas Babu-Ki-Jai", "Forward Bloc Zindabad", etc.

The crowd then dispersed after a prolonged spell of verbal attack against the Home Minister, the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, whom their leaders accused of "being responsible for the arrest of Labour leaders who were now in jail."

JAP. TROOPS LAUNCH FRESH OFFENSIVE

Fighting With Soviet On Halha River

TOKYO, Aug. 27.

Japanese and Manchukuo troops started a fresh offensive against Soviet and Outer-Mongol forces on the Halha River, according to the Domei Agency.—Reuter.

ADVICE TO SHOP-KEEPERS

LONDON—The Lord Privy Seal's Department impresses upon shopkeepers the necessity of securing that internal lighting can be made invisible from outside and external lights immediately extinguished, if necessary.

LISBON IS HOPEFUL

LISBON: Several banks have suspended dealings in German Marks and Italian Lire. The Press voice full support and praise for the firmness of Britain and France, accuse Herr Hitler of being responsible for the crisis and express hopes of peace with honour.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S FIRM ATTITUDE

Continued From Page 1)

huge crowd which overflowed into Whitehall. Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent learns that it is probable that there will be an informal meeting of the Ministers to-night.

It is learned that it is very likely that both Houses of Parliament will meet on Monday.—Reuter.

FRANCE TELLS HITLER

Resolved To Oppose Force

PARIS, August 26.

M. Coulondre, French Ambassador in Berlin saw Herr Hitler this evening after instructions given to him from Paris which were drafted after M. Bonnet had seen M. Daladier, following a report of M. Coulondre's conversation with Hitler yesterday.

It is learned that Government's instructions to Ambassador M. Coulondre for communication to Herr Hitler were on lines of M. Daladier's broadcast which in effect may be summed up as follows:—

France is ready to collaborate in solution of all differences by means of negotiation but is resolved to oppose any solution by force. Herr Hitler's remarks to M. Coulondre on the previous day were somewhat vague according to indications received by Havas agency.—Reuter.

"POLAND REFUSED OUR HELP"

Why Russia Broke Off Talks With France And Britain

MOSCOW, Aug. 26.

Eleven hundred Deputies of the Soviet Parliament are to-night speeding to Moscow from all parts of the country to attend an extraordinary session of the Supreme Soviet on Monday which is expected to be devoted solely to the ratification of the German-Soviet Pact. It is believed that M. Molotov will make a statement clarifying the Soviet policy.

The Anglo-Franco-Russian talks have been broken off "in view of the serious differences which were revealed," stated M. Voroshiloff in an interview to "Izvestia." He said that the Soviet military mission considered that the Soviet could assist France, Britain and Poland only if her troops were allowed to pass through Polish territory. The British and French military missions disagreed with this position while the Polish Government openly declared that they did not need and would not accept military assistance from the Soviet. This made military collaboration of the Soviet with those countries impossible. So the negotiations were broken off.

In reply to a question, M. Voroshiloff said that the question of assistance to Poland by raw and war materials was not discussed.

GERMAN SHIP 'ARRESTED'

Canadian Police Serve Warrant In Mid-Stream!

QUEBEC, Aug. 26.

Officers of the mounted police, bearing a warrant for the seizure of German freighter "Koenigsberg" on a charge of theft boarded the vessel in midstream in St. Lawrence.

The warrant was requested by the consignees of her 400-ton cargo consisting mainly of zinc oxide.

It is alleged the Captain after receiving orders from Germany to sail home refused to unload the cargo and grabbed an axe and cut the cables, ordered full speed ahead and fled down the river.

After the warrant was served "Koenigsburg" was brought to Quebec harbour and forbidden to sail until twelve thousand dollars bond was put up.—Reuter.

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING

Admiralty Assumes Control

LONDON, Aug. 27.

The Admiralty has assumed control of British merchant shipping.

The control came into operation at midnight on Saturday. Merchantships must now obey instructions of naval authorities including any change of course which naval officers consider necessary.—Reuter.

HITLER 'PHONES MUSSOLINI

BERLIN, August 27.

Herr Hitler yesterday sent a further message by telephone to Signor Mussolini who has replied, according to the Havas Agency's Rome correspondent.—Reuter.

HANDS OFF NAZI ACTION IN POLAND

Calcutta Germans' Warning To Sir J. Srivatsava

(From Our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 27.

Sir Jwalaprasad Srivastava has received an annonymous letter to be alleged from Germans from Calcutta saying that pro-British upper class in India is doing everything to ensure India being mixed up in the probable European conflict.

Indians, the writers say, should not repeat the propaganda of English papers but realize by their own intelligence that if England kept her finger out of the Polish mess there would be no war in Europe.

FOREIGNERS IN CITY AND POLICE PRECAUTIONS

Enquiries in authoritative quarters show that the German citizens in Bombay have no instructions from Berlin so far as to what they should do in view of the international situation. They have been carefully scrutinising the papers for foreign news and have come to know of the Ordinance published in Government of India Gazette Extraordinary forbidding foreigners from entering premises "relating to any undertaking" for the supply to Government or to the public of light, petroleum, power or water. The local authorities, have not yet drawn their attention to it so far.

The police authorities in Bombay it is understood, have called upon all the foreigners residing in the city and holding licenses for arms and ammunition to appear at the police headquarters for inspection of their arms and ammunition. There is not much significance attached to this step as it has been taken as a precautionary measure.

PORT TOWNS CLOSELY GUARDED

Call On Reservists In India In Event Of War

SIMLA, Aug. 27.

It is understood that due to the gravity of the international situation instructions have been sent to the Provincial Governments to take steps against any likely mischief to the Railway lines, bridges and public utility concerns like electric power houses, petrol tanks, water supply and telegraphic offices, Government Houses, etc.

Reports show that guards of Military and Police have been posted at all these places. More measures have been taken at Port towns, particularly Bombay, Karachi, etc. Where the harbour and air ports are being closely watched.

PRINCES' OFFER OF SERVICE

Meanwhile over 20 rulers of Indian States, including Hyderabad, Travancore, Kashmir, Bikaner, etc., have sent messages to the Crown Representative expressing loyalty to and placing all resources at the disposal of H. M. King and his Government in the event of war. Similar messages have also been received from private individuals.

It is understood that in the event of War breaking out a proclamation calling out Reservists in India will be issued at the earliest moment.—United Press.

POONA'S PRECAUTIONS

POONA, Aug. 27.

Precautionary measures in the event of a war are in evidence in Poona. Armed police guard has been placed at strategic centres such as military, aviation and public utility stations in the city and cantonment and the vicinity.

Armed police are guarding the Yerawada Aerodrome, Bhairaba pumping station, the wireless station at Dighi and the electric power house in the city, as also the waterworks and electric sub-stations in the Cantonment area.

It is further understood that similar armed police guard is stationed at important bridges along the Poona-Bangalore Road, a key road leading out of Poona.—A.P.

GERMAN RESIDENTS EVACUATE

TOKYO.—The German residents of the British and French Concessions in Shamen Island and Canton have evacuated, according to a Canton message.

END OF TABARRA AGITATION

Divines Agree To Moulana Azad's Proposal: "Door Of Peace Opened"

LUCKNOW, August 27.

"I FEEL GREAT PLEASURE IN ANNOUNCING THAT MY EFFORTS HAVE AFTER ALL SUCCEEDED AND BOTH THESE DIVINES (WHO HAVE THE FULLEST CONFIDENCE OF THE SHIA COMMUNITY FOR CARRYING ON THE NEGOTIATION) HAVE AGREED TO MY PROPOSAL. AT SUCH AN OCCASION I WOULD APPEAL TO ALL SUNNI AND SHIA LEADERS OF LUCKNOW SINCERELY TO WELCOME THE OPENING OF THE DOOR OF PEACE AND GOODWILL AND NOT TO ALLOW ANYTHING WHICH MAY TEND OR MAR THE ATMOSPHERE OF THE CITY ANY MORE AND NOT TO PROVOKE EACH OTHER IN ANY WAY."

Thus declares Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, in the course of a statement to the Press on the termination of the Tabarra controversy. He says: "In the beginning of June last I had offered the following proposal in order to settle the Shia-Sunni tangle of Lucknow.

(1) The Civil Disobedience movement started by the Shias should be suspended.

(2) I will call a representative Shia-Sunni Conference, after the suspension of the Civil Disobedience, and will try my utmost that agreement is reached by mutual consent. If unfortunately this attempt does not succeed then the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee will consider the matter and advise the U. P. Government about their future attitude to this matter.

(3) I will try my best to get all these stages completed as early as possible. So far as representative conference is concerned two weeks time will suffice for it.

"Unfortunately the trend of events at that time did not facilitate this attempt at easing the situation. Yet I persisted in my efforts. Now I came to Lucknow and held detailed talks with Samsul-Ulema Maulana Nasir Hussain ans Sam ul-Ulema Maulana Najmal Hasan. I feel great pleasure in announcing that my efforts have after all succeeded and both these divines who have the fullest confidence have agreed to my proposal.

"At this occasion I would appeal to all Sunni and Shia leaders of Lucknow sincerely to welcome the opening of the door of peace and goodwill after the unfortunate situation for the past several months and not to allow anything which may tend to mar the atmosphere of the city anymore and not to provoke each other in any way. I am now busy in calling a representative conference."—United Press.

SUNDAY'S ARRESTS

LUCKNOW: Eight persons courted arrest to-day in connection with Tabarra agitation.—United Press.

Azad's Mission Succeeds

LUCKNOW, August 27.

The "United Press" is authoritatively informed that the Tabarra agitation is being suspended from to-morrow by the Shias through the intervention of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.

It will be recalled that the agitation raged for nearly five months involving the arrest of more than 10,000 Shias. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad is issuing a statement in this connection. A conference of both Shia and Sunni leaders is being convened tomorrow to settle the Madhe Sahaba-Tabarra controversy amicably.—United Press.

SUCCESSFUL 'BLACK-OUT' IN CITY

Continued From Page 1)

brought out special editions in the evening, and those who did not read the editions believed that war had actually started.

BUSINESSMEN'S SAD EXPERIENCE

The "Chronicle" reporter who was present at the place had to soothe an elderly gentleman and his nephew, who were apparently, businessmen returning from their day's work and were flabbergasted to notice the sudden change of the street illumination in the particular area, that war was only imminent and had not started yet.

These two nervous men were so scared that it took a solid quarter of and hour's argument to convince them that all was well in the city and that they could go home in peace. Doubtful still, they loudly remarked that Bombay was becoming unsafe day by day as rumours of war were afloat all over, and the best way out, they said, was to return to their native homeland in Kathiawar.

DEVICES FOR TRAM AND BUS

During the experiment a double-decker had its wind-screens and glass-panes stained with a sea-blue hue. This completely screened the lights inside the tramcar.

A bus which was shaded with smoke-screened glasses also produced satisfactory results.

Another bus whose glass-panels were left as they were, but only the bulbs inside were painted blue also showed successful results.

Future lighting of Tramway vehicles, it is understood, will be carried on this lines and the best of the three devices will be in general use in zones of danger where complete darkness is essential.

MR. HASLAM ON USE OF DEVICES

Mr. R. H. Haslam interviewed by pressmen who watched the black-out experiment on Sunday night observed that the blue-coloured glass panes on tramcars and buses were only visible for a distance of 100 yards and would, therefore, be used during extreme emergencies, at junctions and near traffic islands. The other two devices would be in operation in ordinary circumstances during the existence of hostilities.

ADVICE TO LEAVE FOR INTERIOR.

PARIS:—Wireless stations repeated the communique issued on Friday, urging all whose presence in the capital is not indispensable to leave for the interior.—Reuter.

NATIONAL STRUGGLE WEEK

Local Left Consolidation Committee's Programme

Messrs. K. F. Nariman, B. T. Ranadive, Indulal Yagnik and Meherally have announced the following on behalf of the Bombay Branch of the Left Consolidation Committee:—

In pursuance of the call given by the All-India Left Consolidation Committee the local Left Consolidation Committee consisting of the Forward Bloc, C. S. P., the Communists and other organisations have decided to celebrate the "National Struggle Week" from the 31st August to September 6.

The purpose of the week is to popularise the decisions of the Congress regarding strengthening the Congress and preparing for a nation-wide struggle. It seeks to stop disruption within the Congress and focuss the attention of the nation on the central issue of struggle against Imperialism reiterated in every session of the Indian National Congress.

MEETINGS IN CITY

To popularise the various struggles on different fronts, Trade Union, Kisan, State People, etc., and to emphasise the necessity of national co-ordination of all the struggles several public meetings will be held in the different parts of the city. The following is the detailed programme of the "National Struggle Week".

31st August, 1939...Political Prisoners' Day, Nappu Hall, Matunga, at 9 p. m.

1st September ... Workers and Peasants Day. R. M. Bhat High School, Parel at 9 p. m.

2nd September ... Anti-War Day, Vanmali Hall, Dadar at 9 p. m.

(For the following programmes time and place will be announced later).

3rd September ... Anti-Federation Day

4th September...Boycott of British Goods Day.

5th September ... States' People's Day.

6th September ... National Demand Day.

MR NARAINDAS BECHAR ASSAULTED

KARACHI.—Naraindas Bechar, Labour M.L.A., was given a blow with an iron rod on the head by a labourer while he was addressing a Labour meeting at Keamari on Sunday morning. He was admitted to the Civil Hospital in a precarious condition.

Hitler And Mussolini Have Now Begun To Suspect Each Other?

INSTRUCTIONS TO DANZIG LEADER

Madam Tabouis writing to the "Sunday Dispatch" says:—

M. Bonnet, the French Foreign Minister, is now back in Paris from his holiday, and, after receiving all the Ambassadors, starting with Count Von Welczeck, the German envoy, he is hardly taking an optimistic view of the international situation.

He has not hidden from intimate friends who have called on him and asked him with a certain anxiety for his opinion that the kind of retreat made by Germany at Danzig last week was only a tactical move.

NAZIS MAY HAVE TO FIGHT.

He considers that—though the action would be a mad one—Germany will be tempted, and perhaps obliged, to make use before long of the great military machine which has ruined her economically, financially, and even morally.

The Poles, as well as France and Britain, appear to be absolutely determined to resist aggression.

But he is entirely pessimistic about the march of events, though he still hopes that Spain will not join the Axis.

Among the instructions which Hitler gave Herr Forster, the Danzig Nazi leader, whom he summoned to Berchtesgaden last week, was a formal order to drag out the negotiations with Poland, so that there will be no outbreak before the end of August. It is not impossible therefore that this week will see another such "retreat" by Germany at Danzig.

Hitler and Mussolini had numerous telephone talks last Tuesday, in which they came to a new agreement, to which Herr von Ribbentrop and Count Ciano gave definite form the following day at Salzburg.

The Duce is worried because the Fuhrer is preoccupied solely with his own interests, and because of the repeated postponement of Italy's claims in the Mediterranean and North Africa.

NO RISK YET.

Mussolini fears that Hitler will bring off a shattering coup against Poland, and then buy peace by obliging Italy to adopt a conciliatory attitude towards the Democracies. Owing to this state of affairs, foreign diplomats in Rome are referring in their reports to "cracks in the pact of steel," and are assuming that "Italy does not want to go to war." Actually, the position is quite different.

I understand that the Duce told the Fuhrer the time had come for claiming Tunis, but Hitler replied that this would cause a general outbreak at once, and he preferred not to risk it for some weeks—not before the negotiations with Japan and Spain had borne fruit.

Finally, the two Dictators agreed not to solve the problem of the Polish Corridor until the question of Tunis is settled; and they decided that the German propaganda organisation should present Mussolini as "an absolute opponent of war over Danzig," so that he can come forward in the guise of mediator and peacemaker.

"A COMPROMISE."

To reinforce Mussolini's position, the Ribbentrop-Ciano meeting was arranged, following which the Axis is to offer the Democracies a "compromise," according to which Germany would annex Danzig to East Prussia without further formality, leaving the Corridor and Gdynia to Poland—provisionally.

It was further arranged that Berlin would offer Warsaw a renewal of the Pact of Friendship, signed in 1934, and that Mussolini would propose a conference to Paris and London, on condition that Italy's claims in the Mediterranean and North Africa figured on the agenda.

A SHORT STORY

COURAGE

BY STANLEY CORDELL

As usual, when Jerry saw Butch Holden, he hesitated, wondering whether to take the long way around to school, or to advance boldly in the hope that Butch was in a friendly mood. Ever since he could remember, Jerry had been afraid of Butch, and Butch, being an inch taller and the bully leader of the Stacy Creek district, took a fiendish delight in tormenting the smaller boy.

Butch was standing on the bridge with Red Miller and Chuck Parsons. The three of them were intent on watching something in the creek. Jerry advanced with caution. He got abreast of the trio and in another minute would have been past and breathing easier. But Butch suddenly whirled around and snatched Jerry's hat from his head.

"Hiya, Percy. How about fishing my jackknife outer the crick, eh? You'd do me a favour like that, wouldn't yuh, Percy?"

Red and Chuck leaned against the bridge rail, grinning broadly.

"Aw, please, Butch, don't make me. It's icy cold. Maybe I'll get pneumonia."

"Now ain't that too bad?" Butch grinned wickedly and with a flick of his wrist tossed Jerry's hat into the water. "Gawan get your hat an' don't come back without my jackknife."

Jerry knew that to disobey meant that Butch would keep him in the icy waters of the creek until the school bell rang. Tears of bitterness in his eyes, hating himself for being a coward, he went down under the bridge and waded in, while Butch and his two companions hooted and yelled from above. The knife was lying in two feet of water and Jerry retrieved it without trouble. But he had more difficulty with his hat. By the time he returned to the bridge his legs were wet to the knees. Butch and his pals had gone.

The bell rang just as Jerry was turning into the school yard. He had to run to make the line before Miss Pitman appeared. Butch and Red sneered at him when he entered the classroom, his feet squashing with every step.

Jerry spent the morning brooding over his lack of courage, scheming bitter revenge on Butch Holden. He was opening his arithmetic book when something hit him stingingly behind the ear. Involuntarily he cried out. He looked up to see Miss Pitman striding down the aisle. For a moment he thought she was heading for his desk; then he knew that she had seen Butch throw the spitball. A warm glow began to burn in Jerry's heart.

Butch was cringing back in his seat. Miss Pitman, her lips

He Knocked Butch Down

pressed firmly together, grabbed him by the coat collar, jerked him out of his seat and marched him up the aisle. Some of the pupils tittered.

It was rather a ridiculous picture. Miss Pitman was a full two inches shorter than Butch and weighed less than 100 pounds. Yet Butch cringed away from her. Fear dwelt in his eyes. Each time she slapped him with the ruler he shrieked in terror and pain.

Watching, a curious thought occurred to Jerry. He wondered why it had not occurred to him before, for this was not the first time Miss Pitman had taken hold of Butch. The thought was this: Butch was bigger and more powerful, yet obviously he was afraid of Miss Pitman. Why? There was only one answer. Butch was a bully and all bullies are cowards. It is only when something or somebody runs from a bully that he is brave.

The thought kept recurring to Jerry all through the day. Why, he himself was bigger than Miss Pitman. He had no doubt that if Miss Pitman appeared to be afraid of Butch, he'd beat her. It was her manner, her assurance that terrorized him.

Jerry thought and thought and finally he came to a decision. He decided that he could certainly not make the situation any worse by being bold for once.

So Jerry was waiting on the bridge that afternoon when Butch Holden came along with Red and Chuck. There were several others waiting with him, for Jerry had made a boast and these others were eager for what was to come.

The minute Butch stepped onto the bridge Jerry, though he was trembling inside, stepped forward and said: "Hello, funny face." Then he grabbed Butch's hat and tossed it into the water. "Let's see if you can swim, windbag."

Butch was so astonished that for a moment he just stared. Red's and Chuck's mouths fell open. Sensing what Butch did not, they stopped short—behind Butch.

"Why, you—" Butch stepped forward. Then he too stopped, for Jerry, though it took all his courage, did not retreat. Butch stopped and snarled. "Go get hat hat, you little rat."

But instead Jerry's fist drove out and caught Butch over the eye. And before Butch could recover his senses, he hit him again.

For just a second Jerry got set to run because he thought that Butch was going to charge. But Butch didn't, and courage surged into Jerry's being like warm sunlight. He stepped in again, and his fists beat a steady tattoo on Butch's face.

Blood appeared. It splattered on Butch's half raised hands. He looked at it, and suddenly he burst out crying. He howled and he pleaded for mercy. The onlookers whooped, urging Jerry to finish a job they all wished they had had the courage to start. And Jerry did. He knocked Butch down, picked him up and then knocked him down again. Then he rolled him to the side of the bridge and over into the water.

Feeling like a conquering hero he turned, seeking Red and Chuck. But Red and Chuck had disappeared.

BOMBAY NAZIS AND WAR

What They Think

(By: T. K. MENON Secretary, Anti-Nazi League of India.)

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Opinion regarding the possibility of an immediate war in Europe is divided among the Germans residing in Bombay, who are keeping in close touch with the latest political developments in Germany and Poland. One section, comprising the Nazi High Command of Bombay, is certain that ultimately Britain and France will yield to Hitler's demands made on the British and French Governments through their Ambassadors in Berlin. They feel that Britain and France are bound to understand the implications of the latest German-Soviet Pact of Non-aggression and realising that "odds are in the favour of the Fascist nations" will arrange another Munich, and Danzig and the Corridor will be returned to Germany through some political jugglery.

HAPPIER AS PRISONERS.

The other section which comprises of not too enthusiastic Nazis feels that Hitler has gone too far with his bluff and war is certain. But, this section is not anxious to hurry back to the Fatherland and fight for the Fuehrer. They are happier to remain in India and being arrested by the Indian Police and kept in custody in Ahmednagar or some other place than rotting in Germany where they will have to fight without adequate food and other amenities of life. In short, they prefer the "democratic hell" for the "Nazi heaven". One Nazi, who is often candid in his opinions, told me that there will be no war, as Hitler will back out when Britain and France take a firm stand. "Even if war starts what do I care, let those Nazis who enjoyed life all these years go to the front and get themselves shot. I have three packets of playing cards. I can spend my time in Ahmednagar well. I know the British will not kill me if I remain in India. They will not trust me to join their army. So, I will not have to fight. After the war, I will be released if I am not dead by that time, and I will start my business again".

The Nazis are not making much efforts to get out of India, as they realise it is too late on the face of the Governor-General's ordinance on the foreigners in India. Even if they managed to leave India, they are sure they will not reach Germany, and they will be caught in the mid ocean or in some other Port.

Nazis have managed to transfer all their money to the Continental branch of a foreign Bank where they had their savings deposited. One Nazi, who had some money in a British bank, drew all the money on Saturday before 1 p.m. I am not sure if he deposited it in any other bank or he is keeping that with himself.

"AGENTS" PERTURBED

While the Nazis are facing the situation in such a cool manner, Indian and other agents of Nazis are very much perturbed. They feel that hereafter the Nazis will not finance their propaganda, as their services are no more needed to abuse Russia, which was the main plank of their activities in India. They also feel they have made themselves so unpopular with the Indian people and the authorities that their fate is sealed. One non-Indian, but Asiatic Nazi Agent, told a friend of his, that he was backing the wrong horse. He might now enrol as a member of the Anti-Nazi League to get his skin saved! But he must realise it is too late.

JEWISH SUPPORT.

In accordance with the decision of the Jewish Committee which met recently in Geneva, the Jewish refugees in India, have unanimously decided to support Britain and France in the event of war. I understand, that some eminent German-Jewish doctors have offered their services to the British Army Medical Service. If this is not accepted they are willing to work among the civilian population during the time of Air raid and such other emergency. Though German Jewish doctors and other German refugees are technically German subjects, they feel confident that the authorities will treat them differently from the Nazi Germans.

Ramgarh Congress In December

Reception Committee Arrangements For Delegates And Visitors

RANCHI, Aug. 26.

A decision that Rs. 10,000 should be spent on decoration of the Congress Nagar was arrived at yesterday at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Reception Committee of the 53rd session of the Indian National Congress to be held at Ramgarh in December next, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Congress President presiding. Among those present were Messrs. Atul Chandra Ghosh, Badrinath Barma, Ramarayan Singh, M.L.A. (Central), Nathuram Prasad, Deokinandan Prasad, M.L.A., Mahamaya Prasad, Badrinarayan Singh and Ramdas Gulti.

With regard to thatching and roofing of the huts it was decided to have sufficiently slope roofing of 'hugla' grass and if necessary to have only one door in each hut in its side. There should also be under-roofing of bamboo matting as a safeguard against rains and cold.

The Committee further resolved to have date palm mattreses which should be made by putting 'powals' (dry hay) in between two mattresses. In case this is found to be not possible then arrangements for cots will be made.

For dwelling huts in Congress Nagar every delegate will be required to pay Rs. 4/- and every visitor Rs. 5/-. The members of the All-India Congress Working Committee and also each member living with them will be charged at Rs. 4/- per head.

The Committee also considered the letter of Miss Mrudula Sarabhai in connection with the holding of a conference of lady workers of the Congress during the session of the Congress and it was resolved that the open session and the Subjects Committee Pandal could not be lent to them for the purpose but there will be a hall constructed in the Delegates Camp suitable to accommodate about 500 persons and that could be used for the purpose.

With regard to the accommodation for housing the lady workers attending the conference it was decided that a separate block in the Visitors Camp could be reserved on payment of rent if previous information is given at the time of construction.

Mr. Ambikakanta Singh was authorised to enter into contract on behalf of the Reception Committee. It is understood that arrangement for accommodating about 12 hotels in the Congress Nagar will be made and it has been decided to have 250 stalls and the intending persons or firms will be required to pay at Rs. 20/- per 100 square feet and for non-covering areas they will be charged at Rs. 5/- per 100 square feet.

It was also resolved to requisition the services of Mr. B. P. Singh a Physical Instructor, Patna Division, with a view to training the instructors.—United Press.

MERIT OF INDIGENOUS MEDICINE

Indore Prime Minister Opens Ayurvedic Institution

(From A Correspondent)

In declaring open the Agrawalla Ayurvedic Oushadalaya at Indore the Prime Minister paid a tribute to the late Chotalalji Agrawalla whose gift of Rs. 47,000 had enabled the Trust founded by him to establish an institution for the healing of the sick. The chief merit of the indigenous system, said the Prime Minister, was that it was more suited to the needs of the common people than the Allopathic system and that it possessed drugs whih were cheap, easily procurable and quite efficacious.

Why Indore Share Market Has Been Closed

INDORE, Aug. 26.

The local share market was entirely closed during the last week and will remain so far a fortnight more under orders of the Government.

The closure was ordered on representations made by local merchants as a sequel to heavy losses suistained by one of the local magnates and in anticipation of possible repurcussions in the local market.—United Prsss.

INDORE, Aug. 2.5

Mr. H. C. Sharma, Secretary of the All-India Ahilyotsav Committee informs that the aniversary of the death of Devi Shree Ahilyabai Holkar which falls on September 12. 1939. would be celebrated all over India.—United Press.

Indians In U.S.A. Roused

Demand Citizenship Rights

DETROIT, (By Air Mail).

"En route" to San Francisco, M. A. Khan and S. Omar, president and secretary of the New Jersey local of the India Welfare League, stopped off here to be greeted by Mayor Richard Reading and obtain his signature to the petition requesting citizenship rights for Indians residing in the United States.

ENTHUSIASTIC SUPPORT

"One hundred per cent I am for you", the Mayor told Mr. Khan. "I am in wholehearted sympathy with your movement to permit natives of India to become citizens". Travelling with the delegation since they left New York on July 24 I can report that the sentiments of Mayor Reading are typical of the expressions of support which have been showered on the two delegates throughout the journey. Gov A Harry Moore, of New Jersey was the first State executive to extend his blessings to the representatives of the Welfare League and it has been followed by other municipal and State heads in quick succession.

The purpose of the 3,000-mile automobile trip across the country and back is to arouse public support and endorsement for Bill 7,110, introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman John Lesinski, Democrat from Michigan, to permit approximately 3,000 natives of India who came to this country prior to 1924 to become citizens. I find that the American people need plenty of arousing. They don't even know that such a bill has been introduced and that it will come up for action at the next session of Congress.

RECEPTION BY INDIANS

According to the U. S. census of 1930 there are more than 7,000 Indians in the State of Michigan, 350 of whom are in this city. Khan, who began the current drive for citizenship was tendered a gala reception in the Hotel Tulla here by 200 Indian brethren before the delegation continued on to Lansing, capital of the State, to be greeted by Gov. Luren Dickinson. The press is giving considerable space to the tour and interest among Indians is running high. It must be remembered, however, that legislation such as is being sought is not easy of passage. Past attempts have failed and there is no guarantee that the present measure will not be shelved or scrapped entirely.—News Press Service.

PARSIS AND CONGRESS GOVT.

Mr. Naoroji Dumasia's Complaint

LONDON, Aug. 17.

The following letter from Mr. Naoroji Dumasia appears in the London "Times":—

Within four days of the publication of my recent letter in "The Times" my prediction of communal trouble in Bombay came true, and I venture to write again because I see further dangers ahead owing to the communal policy of the Bombay Government. When H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught inaugurated the Bombay Legislative Council, which had been reformed under the Montagu-Chelmsford scheme, I quoted the words of Queen Victoria about no more hatred to the brown races; and I sounded the warning that we did not want a brown oligarchy to succeed a white oligarchy.. To my sorrow we have now got what I then dreaded might come.

Your Bombay Correspondent recently cabled that the Government had put a ban on five newspapers. Of those four are Moslem and one—the "Jam-e-Jamshed"—is a Parsi paper, which has a history of about 110 years. The "Jam-e-Jamshed" has been a great power for good in Bombay, a consistent advocate of social and administrative reform, a loyal supporter of Britain, and during the War a fervent upholder of the Allied cause. When its editor, Mr. Jehangir Murzban, C.I.E., died in 1928 "The Times" paid a graceful tribute to his many activities in Bombay. He was succeeded as editor by his son, Mr. Phiroze Murzban, who played a useful part in civic affairs, was elected to the Legislative Council, created a C.I.E., and, in the year in which his paper celebrated its centenary, was appointed to the office of Sheriff of Bombay by Sir Frederick Sykes. He was in turn succeeded by his son, Mr. Ardeshir Murzban, who is nobly keeping up the traditions of his family, which was the first to establish a printing press in Bombay about 200 years ago. Much beloved as it is by the Parsis, the "Jam-e-Jamshed" has never been fanatical and there must be many retired Governors and British officers in England who can testify both to the soundness of its conduct and to the valued lead it has given in many respects. Now a Minister who has shown himself to be every inch a communalist has dealt that paper a cruel blow.

My object in writing will have been served if I can rouse your readers who know Bombay or who are in any way concerned in its well-being to realize what is going on there under Swaraj or Gandhi-raj. The Parsi community and its paper have always stood by the British Government in times of trial and trouble and they surely have the right now to appeal for protection against great injustice.

JOIN "NATIONAL STRUGGLE WEEK"

Prof. Ranga's Appeal For Successful Celebration

SIMLA, August 25.

"All those who sincerely wish to implement the Tripuri resolution which demands nation-wide preparations for resuming our struggle for freedom ought to join the National Struggle Week commencing on the 30th instant", says prof. N. G. Ranga, M.L.A. (Central) in the course of an appeal for the successful celebration of the Week.

Continuing he says: 'The Tripuri has entrusted the Mahatma with the responsibility for giving us the call for fight. But it is right as well as the duty of all our nationalists to so prepare the country and train the fighter and enthuse the masses as to hearten the Congress to give us at the earliest moment the 'marching orders'. The international situation is becoming propitious for our struggle, awakened Kisans and Mazdoors are determined to win complete control over our state as the two years of Congress Ministries have convinced them that an independent India alone can afford them adequate protection from exploitation.

"It is, therefore, the duty of every lover of freedom to take the fullest advantage of this great opportunity. We can do so by demonstrating during the struggle Week. Let us demonstrate during this week that our masses are much more ready for and better schooled in the techinque of non-violent struggle than in 1930 or 1932. Let our determined and persisted work in organising the volunteer corps, strengthening Kisan-Mazdoor Sabhas be so successful as to persuade the Congter schooled in the techinque of launch upon our next offensive against the British Imperialism"—United Press.

MUTT AND JEFF—At Least, That should Settle the Argument, If Any — By BUD FISHER

SIR, THE WAITER HAS JUST INFORMED ME THAT YOU CAN'T PAY THE BILL OF $3.25
YEH, YOU SEE I LEFT MY WALLET IN MY OTHER SUIT! I'LL GO HOME AND GET THE MONEY!
WELL, ER, NOT THAT WE DON'T TRUST YOU, UNDERSTAND - BUT IT'S CUSTOMARY TO LEAVE SOMETHING HERE FOR SECURITY!
SURE! I'LL LEAVE MY WIFE HERE!
WELL, ER - SORRY, SIR, BUT HAVEN'T YOU A WATCH OR SOMETHING YOU CAN LEAVE INSTEAD?
SIR, ARE YOU INSINUATING THAT MY WIFE ISN'T WORTH $3.25?
OH, I GUESS SHE IS, SIR--- BUT I ALREADY HAVE A WIFE!
7-20

Battle Over Spinners' Wages

Mahatma On Responsibility Of Provincial Governments

Mahatma Gandhi writes:

The following is the translation of the resolution adopted by the A.I.S.A at its meeting on the 15th instant at Wardha:

"The A. I. S. A. has for the past four years recognised the duty of making a progressive rise in the wages payable to the spinners. In the performance of this duty the Maharashtra Branch of the Sangh has paid the highest rate of all the branches. But the result of this experiment of the Branch has been that khadi has proved unable to bear the burden and the sales have considerably gone down. The rise in wages should not result in a diminution in the capacity of khadi to provide work for the unemployed. It seems that in view of the existing circumstances it is necessary to postpone the insistence on giving the spinners more than three annas for eight hours' spinning. There is much unemployment. There is a sufficient number of spinners eager to work for less than one anna for eight hours' spinning. Other people are ready to give them work at such low wages to the detriment of the principle laid down by the Sangh. Apart from the Sangh providing them also with work there seems to be no other way of combating the evil. Thus there are two duties before the Sangh; one that of raising the spinners' wages to eight annas for an eight hour day, and the other of finding work for the unemployed sisters. There comes an interim period before reaching the simultaneous performance of the two duties.

Moreover there is a danger of famine overtaking some parts of the country. The spinning wheel is being proved to be of the greatest help at such times. But the question arises whether it is necessary to make the scale of wages lower than even three annas. A third problem arises from the fact of the production of yarn in the schools conducted according to the Wardha scheme of education.

Taking all these things into consideration the Sangh has come to the following conclusion:

Generally, the scale of three annas for eight hours' work of the fixed standard be not touched for the time being. But it should be open to any branch to rise higher than the scale, provided that it takes over the responsibility of sustaining its sales under the higher scale. In the event of the necessity being felt of lowering the wages of artisans in the famine areas, the decrease may be made with the previous permission of the Secretary. The Sangh should take over from the respective Governments the sales of khadi prepared in famine areas and in schools conducted under the Wardha scheme of education, provided that these Governments bear the losses sustained in the disposal of such khadi."

GNAWING POVERTY

This is an important resolution. It marks a slowing down of the speed with which I was goading the Sangh to rise to eight annas wages for an eight hour day for the spinners. I knew that the goal was not to be reached in one jump. I had, however, nursed the hope that every few months would show a progressive increase in the wages. But reports from the different branches and the partial failure of the experiment carried on under my nose by Shri Jajuji under the guidance of Shri Vinoba with high hopes of going forward with the rise, have opened my eyes to the stern and grim reality that this country is so terribly poor that it cannot afford to pay a wage of eight annas per day of eight hours to millions of women. Generally nowhere in rural areas do village labourers or artisans earn eight annas for eight hours' work. Spinners could not earn eight annas without all the other classes doing likewise. And the purchasing classes simply have not the money to pay an all-round wage of eight annas per day unless conditions are radically altered. The crushing and unproductive military burden drains the country dry. Add to this the inordinately high salaries and correspondingly high pensions paid, and spent abroad. There are other internal causes also for this gnawing poverty. But I must not stray from the purpose of this article.

Be the cause or causes what they may, the painful fact has been brought home by khadi workers that in spite of all the will in the world the middle class khadi buyer simply has not the money to buy khadi at the increased price necessitated by the rise in wages beyond the point of three annas. They report that for the time being at any rate that is the saturation point. The resolution is a recognition of this painful fact.

TASK OF GOVERNMENT

But even the scale of three annas cannot be sustained if the Provincial Governments do not come to the rescue. They can do so both through legislative and administrative effort. This they will only do if they will use the A.I.S.A., the A.I.V.I.A. and the Hindustani Talimi Sangh as their own expert, voluntary and honorary agencies. I present them with the prospect of putting several lakhs of rupees into the pockets of the famishing villages by providing them with employment during leisure hours. But no progress can be made if the manufactures of the villagers do not become current coin.

FAILURE OF CROPS IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS

Govt's Extensive Relief Measures

HYDERABAD Deccan,
(By Mail)

A communique from the Hyderabad Government states that this year rainfall in the month of June was on the whole adequate except in the Karnatic districts which almost always suffer from shortage of rain at the outset of the monsoon. Abi cultivation has been impossible on the usual scale, and, until the recent renewal of rainfall in many parts of the Dominions, about 1 acre only in 10 of the normal abi area had been cultivated. The acreage under kharif was thus less than usual owing to the prolonged drought, and much of the kharif which had germinated successfully is stunted in growth and in many places had begun to wither before the recent renewed rainfall.

Conditions are, so far as can be judged at present, least satisfactory in the Telingana districts, particularly in Adilabad, Krimnagar, parts of Warangal, Medak, Nalgonda, Mahbubnagar and parts of Nizamabad, as it is in these districts that the absence of employment on abi cultivation has been particularly felt.

In Gulbarga Suba conditions are not yet serious, because there is little abi cultivation, and kharif in the Gulbarga and Raichur districts is not the major crop. In Osmanabad District conditions have been fairly favourable and the only anxiety is as to the supplies of fodder, which are being diminished by heavy purchases of surplus stocks by dealers from the adjacent Bombay Districts. In Bidar District the Ahmadpur, Janwada and Bidar taluqs badly need rain, and much juwar is being imported from outside the Dominions.

In Aurangabad Suba, crop prospects are good in Aurangabad District and fair in Bir District; these districts had more and better-distributed rain than other parts of the Dominions.

The difficulties of the cultivators and labourers have been accentuated by a sharp rise in prices of grain and fodder, due partly to scarcity conditions in the adjacent Provinces and partly to the fears of shortage in Hyderabad.

Power is being taken to control the movements and prices of fodder and grain, should this step prove necessary, by a Regulation similar to the Bombay Fodder and Grain Control Ordinance, 1939, which has just been promulgated.

Government has already authorised each First Taluqdar to take the initiative in the opening of Local Fund works and has sanctioned funds from the General Local Fund Balances of each district. Government has suspended the collection of grazing dues for (1939-40) which fell due in (July 1939) in Adilabad District, the Jagtial and Mahadeopur taluqs of Garimnagar District, the Kamareddi taluq of Nizamabad and the forest areas of Warangal, Nalgonda and Mahbubnagar districts. Throughout these districts the forests have also been thrown open for the free extraction of head loads of fuel and minor forest products. Large additional grants of taccavi from famine funds have been placed at the disposal of Subedars for assistance to cultivators who will be unable to leave their fields to come to the relief works. Plans are being worked out to meet the menace of a fodder shortage.

All First Taluqdars have been asked to form local relief committees, where necessary, for collecting charitable subscriptions and organising charitable relief as well as assisting in the distribution of Government gratuitous relief.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR RY. WORKERS

Jamnadas Mehta's Appeal To Govt. Of India

In his letter to Sir A. G. Clow, Member in charge of Communications, Government of India, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, President All-India Railwaymen's Federation states:—

When the Royal Commission on Labour investigated the Indian Railway problems in 1929 and in the following year, they found that a large number of the inferior employees on Railways were not entitled on retirement either to pension or to provident fund privileges.

It was estimated that the average monthly salary of a Railway employee was Rs. 38-8-0. This average is worked out from the maximum Rs. 6,000 per month for the Chief Commissioner of the Railway Board to the minimum of Rs. 9 for the sweeper woman on the Bengal Nagpur Railway. The actual salary, therefore, of the bulk of the employees must be much below Rs. 38-8 per month

The Railways have a revenue of nearly Rs. 95 crores a year. The working expenses are Rs. 64 crores. About Rs. 30 crores have to be paid by way of interest charges. They maintain about 5000 highly paid officers and nearly 1,00,000 subordinates earning about Rs. 100 and more per month, the rest of the employees are doomed to life of struggle for bare maintenance. Yet the privileges of the officers and inferior servants are manifestly to the disadvantage of the latter.

For these reasons, the absence of provident fund privileges for the majority of Railwaymen has been always felt as a great hardship. To-day the position is that provident fund contributions are compulsory for all employees earning Rs. 30 and more, for those earning between Rs. 20 and 30, the contributions are optional and as for those earning below Rs. 20 they have no right to contribute at all.

ELEMENTARY PROVISION.

The huge Railway undertaking which spends Rs. 95 crores a year refuses to spend even Rs. 50 lacs for a privilege which ought to be considered as an elementary condition of employment for every employee. Nor can it be claimed that the plea of financial stringency has any validity either in fact or in principle.

If the Railway Board and the Government of India were to take a detached survey of the financial position of the Railways, they will be unable to plead poverty.

FINANCIAL ASPECT.

To sum up the financial aspect of the problem, Railways have accumulated sixtyone crores of rupees in excess of requirement in the Depreciation Fund after having spent from Railway revenue over a hundred and thirtyfive crores of rupees during the last fifteen years on the rehabiliation and improvement of Railway assets. It cannot be pleaded that this huge amount of sixtyone crores (partly loaned to meet interest charges in the past) was properly diverted to the Fund before the elementary need of Railwaymen was met. One-fourth of the interest on these accumulations alone will be more than sufficient to defray the expenses of extending the Provident Fund Privileges to the inferior Railway workers.

If the correct procedure had been followed, the cost of Provident Fund contributions could have been fully met and justice done to Railway workers. The savings in interest charges on Railway loans by conversion and repayment amounting to rupees fifty lacs a year is another source from which the cost of Provident Fund Contributions can be met

Government are propably aware that the privilege of Provident Fund contributions is now being usually given in municipalities and other public bodies. Since the last twelve years, banks insurance companies, and the more substantial business and commercial houses have extended the benefits of Provident Fund to their employees. It will be readily conceded that the Government of India as the largest employer of labour ought to set an example to others in the matter of improving the conditions of the workers under their charge. They certainly cannot lag behind private employers and leave hundreds of thousands of their men stranded in old age after retirement.

REPRESSION IN LIMBDI

(From A Correspondent.)

WADHWAN, CAMP. Aug. 26

Repression in Limbdi assumed a predatory from.

Properties of villagers are being confiscated and auctioned. Several shops of migrated merchants were broken open and corn worth thousands removed without it is reported giving any information to the owners.

Sirohi Taxation Inquiry Committee

The Secretary of the Sirohi Prajamandal wires:—

The personnel of the committee just appointed to inquire into the incidence of taxation defeats the very purpose for which the Prajamandal has been agitating, Viz for majority of peoples' representation.

The announced personal includ three Jagirdars, a District Judge and a Committioner.

"Our Loyalty Has No Price"!

Bikaner Says Princes Shall Not Take Advantage Of World Situation

BIKANER, Aug. 26.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bikaner has issued the following press statement:—

"On my return from Simla this morning my attention has been drawn to the statement of the Simla correspondent of a well-known newspaper to the effect that other Princes in recent negotiation in Simla relating to Federation were attempting to take advantage of the opportunity presented by the present crisis in Europe.

GROTESQUELY UNFAIR.

As His Highness the Chancellor is at the moment travelling in the train on his way back from Simla to his capital and in view of the present international tension I feel it desirable that an authoritative contradiction should be forthcoming without delay about such a grotesquely unfair and untrue allegation.

It was my privilege last September at the time of the Czechoslovakian crisis to have been the first among the Princes of India to place my own sword and the services of my troops and the entire resources of the Bikaner State at the disposal of His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor and similar offers were made by my brother Princes.

HOUR OF EMPIRE'S NEED!

When in my telegram on the subject to His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 16th September last year I alluded to certain grave anxieties which the Princes were then experiencing in certain directions it was to matters exactly such as Federation that I was referring but as I then added the loyalty of the Indian States has no price nor was it a matter for bargain or barter which unchivalrous attitude has never been part of the policy or creed of the Princes at the hour of the Empire's need.

WILL FIGHT PERSONALLY

The offer of the Princes of September last was obviously not confined to that particular crisis but stands good for all emergencies such as the present and it can safely be predicted that the Princes of India will rally like one man round their beloved King Emperor and stand solid behind the Empire, should war unfortunately break out.

As for myself although I shall soon be entering my sixtieth year and my state is unhappily faced with a famine of unprecedented severity and magnitude I still hope to be permitted to have the privilege of personally fighting for His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor."—A. P

NO!
NO!
NO!

ROVERS CUP (THIRD ROUND)

Oilmen's Heroic Display

D'CRUSE AND KADERAVELU TO BANGALORE MUSLIMS' RESCUE

HOLDERS WIN BY 3 GOALS BUT ALMOST GET A FRIGHT IN EARLIER HALF: D'CRUSE'S HAT TRICK: KARUNAKAR BUNGLES PENALTY

BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders) - - - - - - 3
(D'Cruse 3)
CALTEX - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - nil

After treating an over-enthusiastic crowd of over 4,000 persons, to one of the pluckiest and most spirited displays of soccer given by a local side this season, Caltex, Bombay's last surviving hopes went down, fighting to the last second, to technically superior opponents; the Bangalore Muslims, holders and twice winners of the Trophy, by three clear goals in their third round encounter in the All-India Rovers Tournament, played on the Cooperage ground last evening.

Improved Ground Conditions .....

In spite of Saturday's heavy showers, which continued throughout a major part of the next day, ground conditions had greatly improved at the Cooperage and the veritable quagmire which had the previous day been directly responsible for knocking out of the Tournament one of its most ancied entrants, now presented a much more respectable appearance—something more like a football field. Saturday evening's long patches of water had completely disappeared and on the whole the turf was reacting much less treacherously.

Following the announcement, the preceding evening, of their Secretary, the Holders took the field with all their players booted. Though, of course, under the circumstances, this was an absolutely correct move, the players themselves—at least most of them—however, didn't at all appear to be at home with the boots. In fact their all-round shaky foot work in the earlier stages of the game, was one of the main reasons behind the Bangalore team's indifferent start. The Oilmen, on the other hand, 'found' their feet right from the very outset and barring Karunakar their left-extreme, the rest of the side never appeared to be having 'turf-trouble', at any stage of the game. As things turned out the local team gave the Holders a real fright, particularly in the earlier half; during which the territorial advantage was definitely more on their side.

Oilmen's Poor Finishing

That the Oilmen couldn't force things to a definite issue even once during this period was as much due to the capital display of the Holders defence, as to the deplorably poor finishing and erratic marksmanship of their own quintette.

Lissenburg, the local team's crack spearhead, alone missed at least three positive sitters. Barring these unaccountable lapses, the Oilmen's centre-forward played a flawless game throughout, leading his line capably though however he should have made more use of a speedy left-winger like Karunakar. Possibly on this account, but more because he was obviously finding it difficult to cope with the eetish turf—the latter was more-or-less a passenger throughout the game and rounded off an evening's indifferent soccer by actually bungling a penalty kick awarded against the Bangalore team, late in the second half. Taylor, Karun's gallerymate was another in the Caltex front-line who let his side down by spoiling a number of promising quintette movements with futile dilly-dallying, when in the advantage zone, and irresponsible shooting. Of the remaining Caltex front liners Martin and Bull both did fine work in their respective positions. The Oilmen's defence, though suffering by comparison, particularly in the earlier half, with the Holders' Vanguard—nevertheless gave a sound display. Telang was his usual dependable self—even though his game lacked some of its own finer points—specially as far as distribution of the ball along the quintette went. Maartenz and Selkirk, capable lieutenants, completed a on-the-whole impressive trio.

Wilson Outstanding

Unquestionably however the backbone of the Caltex defence was Wilson, their brilliant right-anchor, who throughout the game heroically bore the brunt of the Holders' attack and by his marvellous anticipation, uncanny foot work and robust tackling, pulled his team out of many a nasty corner. It was a treat to see Wilson break up movement after movement by the Bangalore quintette, before it had time to spell danger. Corton was a useful partner, while Cohen, Bombay's goalie No. 1 apexed the side with his usual brilliance, agility and impregnability. On the Holders' side the honours of the evening easily went to Kaderavelu their super-custodian, Khader their super-pivot and D'Cruse their super-spearhead. By heroically rushing out to intercept a number of really dangerous movements in the P. A. by Lissenburg and his men—after the latter had eluded Khayoom and Paru, Kadervelu was a real saviour to the Holders, on at least two occasions in the first half and thrice during the latter period. Kaderavelu was a real saviour to his important part to perfection, dividing his activity proportionately along the defence and attack sectors. If it were Kaderavelu and Khader who kept the Caltex attack at bay, it was D'Cruse who rattled, and found loop-holes in the Oilmen's defence.

D'Cruse Irresistible

Rightly brought on to his proper position of spearhead D'Cruse was in irresistible form. Pouncing upon the slightest opening along the Caltex vanguard, with lightning-like agility D'Cruse was a vertable source of danger to Cohen, whenever the elusive Bangalore 'attack-leader' crossed midfield. 'Wearing' the feet of a gazelle and the eyes of an eagle D'Cruse seems to be fast developing into a second R. Lumsden or Rashid Senior. Following his half-a-dozen goals against Khatoon Sports, a couple of weeks back, the Bangalore sharpshooter, rounded of another sixty minutes of revelation soccer with a magnificent well-deserved hat-trick.

The game itself was, throughout keenly-contested, the Holders after an indifferent first half—during which period Caltex were definitely on top as far as the distribution of the territorial advantage went—rallied strongly in the latter period and played more in keeping with their reputation.

Recess showed the score-card blank, though on the run-of-the exchanges, Caltex certainly deserved a lead, not withstanding Boosey's magnificent long range volley in the 9th minute of the game, which latter all but beat Cohen. On resumption D'Cruse scored all the three goals for the Bangalore team, netting in the 3rd, 23rd, and 28th minute respectively. On all the three occasions, particularly the first and last Cohen was completely beaten by dazzling, well-placed deceptive 'efforts'—which would have got any class custodian on the wrong side. (3—0).

Penalty Wasted

Caltex were awarded a penalty in the 25th minute of the latter half. Ameer handling in the P. A., but Karunakar, being unexpectedly given charge of the spot kick, sent the stands gasping by putting wide in the most irresponsible manner.

The Holders—who were, on the evening's soccer somewhat flattered by the ultimate score (Caltex certainly deserved a couple of goals if not a 'draw')—now meet the 28th Field Regt. R.A. in the quarter-finals of the Tournament—the match being scheduled to be played on Tuesday.

Result:—
BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders) 3
CALTEX ..... nil.

The teams were:—
BANGALORE MUSLIMS (Holders): Kaderavelu, Khayoom and Paru, Ameer, Khader, and Fazlulla, Boosey, Quarashi, D'Cruse, Basith (Captain) and Natesan.

CALTEX: Cohen, Wilson and Corton, Maartenz, Telang and Selkirk, Bull, Martin, Lissenburg, Taylor and Karunakar.

REFEREE: Mr. Hudson.

To-day's Match (Rovers Cup

(Cooperage)
THIRD ROUND (Re-Play)
5-45 p.m.:—
HYDERABAD POLICE
versus
3RD FIELD REGT. R.A.

W. Keeton, Notts and England opening bat, who seems to be having more than his share of ill luck these days. Following his significant failure at the Oval in the Third Test against W. Indies comes the news that Keeton has broken a finger in a recent county cricket fixture.

Australian Surf Team

Delights Crowd In Hawaii

HONOLULU.—Fifteen thousand people drove 15 miles from Honolulu to watch the Australian surf team in an exhibition at the Koko Head Ocean beach.

The crowd shouted with excitement as the surfboat crew rode choppy, medium-sized waves.

They were the first real breakers that the Australians had experienced here.

The waves at Waikiki have been only a foot high, reminding the team of Sydney's harbour-bound Balmoral Beach on a windless day.

Themselves disappointed by the quiet surf, the Hawaiians this morning prayed to the gods to whip it up.

Sure enough, the wind rose, bringing up bigger waves.

The Hawaiians warned the Australians against taking their surfboards and boats into the surf at Koko Head, because they thought it was too rough.

Delighted at the sight of good surf, however, the Australians staged a carnival like those they have become used to at home.

They gave a rescue and resuscitation demonstration, then indulged in belt racing, board riding and surf racing among themselves.

The huge crowd was astounded at first, then shouted delight, at their first sight of Australian surf life-saving.

The Australians will compete in surf-boat and surfboard races against the Hawaiians and Americans, in still water, later.

The Australian team for these Pacific games was sponsored by the Australian National Travel Association.

FIRST CLASS CRICKET

Sussex Defeat Derbyshire By Innings

LONDON, Aug. 25.

Following are the results of First Class cricket matches which commenced on Wednesday:—

MIDDLESEX v SOMERSET:
Middlesex won by 225 runs.
Middlesex 211 and 359 for 8 declared.
Somerset 106 and 239 (Gimblett 69 Sims 6 for 106).

HAMPSHIRE v WORCESTERSHIRE:
Worcester won by 32 runs.
Worcester 164 and 190.
Hampshire 191 and 131 (Martin 6 for 35.)

NORTHAMPTON v LANCASHIRE:
Lancashire won by 95 runs.
Lancashire 195 and 188.
Northants 156 and 132 (Garlick 4 for 59).

WARWICKSHIRE v GLOUCESTERSHIRE
Warwick won by 110 runs
Warwick 165 and 247.
Gloucester 187 and 115 (Scott 5, Mayer 6 for 40.)

SUSSEX v DERBYSHIRE:
Sussex won by an innings and 39 runs.
Sussex 423.
Derby 227 and 157 (Nye 5 for 49).—Reuter.

WAR OVER-SHADOWS CRICKET

Surrey-Lancashire Match At Oval Cancelled

LONDON, Aug. 26.

Surrey cancelled their match at the Oval with Lancashire as the ground was being used for "other purposes", possibly for evacuation. The match may be played on the Lancashire ground.

When Watts, the Surrey fast medium bowler, bowled Robertson he completed his hundredth wicket for the season. Barnett indulged in terrific hitting in a stay of 52 minutes and his score included three sixes and ten fours. Hammond was superb and reached 51 in exactly one hour. After that he played vigorous cricket and has been at the wicket so far for 110 minutes. Three sixes and fourteen fours are included in his unfinished innings. Late-cuts and drives were the feature of Turbbull's innings which lasted 180 minutes. He hit two sixes and eighteen fours. —Reuter.

DEMANDS OF BERAR KISANS

Hunger Marches Galore

(From A Correspondent.)

After the struggle of sweepers at Khamgaon the town was once more stirred to its depths when field labourers and Kisans poured down to the tahsil office to give vent to their grievances and aquaint the authorities concerned of the gravity of the situation. More than ten thousand Kisans and labourers from different villages participated in the Hunger March of the 15th August organised under the aegis of the Vidharbha Kisan Sabha. The March was led by Mr. D. J. Panranjape, prominent Kisan Sabha Worker of Berar.

Another march was one led by Mr. Omprakash Mehta at Akola. The hunger-marchers numbering over five thousand went to the office of the Deputy Commissioner, Akola. The Deputy Commissioner came forward to receive the marchers in person when a memorandum of their demands were submitted to him. The Deputy Commissioner, however, failed to give them any definite assurance and a satisfactory answer.

At Yeotmal labourers numbering over two thousand went in a procession to the office of the Deputy Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner was not to be found. The marchers sent their memorandum to the Deputy Commissioner by post.

Messrs. K. D. Deshpande, Mokasdar and T. G. Joshi led the hunger-march at Amraoti which consisted of about one thousand labourers, who were received by the Additional District Magistrate. They discussed the demands with him and brought to his notice the inadequacy of the measures taken by the Government. A public meeting of the Amraoti citizens was held in the evening with Dr. Divanji in the Chair, and passed resolutions formulating the demands of the famine-stricken labourers.

At Chandur Railway a small march of over 100 labourers was organised by Mr. Baburao Mulay.

ARMY INDIANISATION COMMITTEE

Prospect Of Their Adjourning 'Sine Die'

SIMLA, August 26

The Army Indianisation Committee who were expected to submit their report by August 29 are likely to take some time more as a result of the break which has occurred in their deliberations.

There is also the prospect of their adjourning 'sine die' in view of the grave international situation which has kept the Defence Department very busy.

It is understood that only one week would be required to prepare the report on the Indian Army based on the evidence that were recorded during the Committee Session in Simla. The Committee will again meet in Delhi in the latter part of November to record the evidence of the Indian Naval officers and officers of the Royal Air Force. A separate report based on their evidence will be prepared and submitted to the Government of India.—United Press.

SCIENCE And INDUSTRY

Indian Starch Industry And Its Claim To Protection—II

By M. M. Gandhi

(The first part of this article appeared on the 7th August).

We have seen that Starch is used as a raw material in several industries, such as the cotton textiles, the paper mills, the soap factories, the confectionary industry, the pharmaceutical industry, the dyeing industry, etc. The demand for Starch has been gradually and steadily increasing for the last five years. Our imports of Starch in 1933-34 amounted to 5,55,635 cwts., costing us about 33 lacs of rupees. These imports were trebled in the course of four years and reached in 1937-38 a high level of 841,762 cwts. for which we paid nearly 55.5 lacs of rupees. This sudden and rapid rise of the imports is a definite sign of the potentiality of that industry. Even if we calculate on a very conservative basis, the total annual demand for Starch both imported and home made, comes to about 1 million cwts.,—an amount which can certainly be considered as constituting a large market.

With the "Swadeshi spirit" in the air, and the spurt given to industrial activity by the various Provincial Governments there are very many possibilities of this demand going up. The policy of rapid industrialization and self-sufficiency for the essential goods and commodities advocated by persons of all shades and opinion and reflected in the appointment of a National Planning Committee will certainly give rise to more soap factories, more paper mills, more confectionary products, etc., which in its turn will widen the market for Starch.

HAND LOOMS

India possesses millions of hand looms producing about 1,716 millions yards of cloth, coming to about one half of our mill production. These hand-looms are at present using crude, hand-made, Starch, known in popular language as "Kanji." It is prepared out of rice or jawar. The Starch so prepared is not as sticky as the manufactured starch. It gives out obnoxious and dirty smell and gives birth to a number of diseases. Considerable waste is also involved in the use of the crude starch. Still the hand-loom weavers utilise it as it is cheap and readily available at hand. To capture this market, we must produce more starch at a lower and cheaper rate. And to produce it a lower rate, we must need large scale production, which cannot be carried on in the midst of dumping and uneconomic competition. If the Indian manufactured starch is able to replace the crude hand made starch, the market for starch will at least be doubled.

SUFFICIENT SUPPLY OF LABOUR

However better placed an industry may be, if it is not able to obtain sufficient supply of labour at a reasonable rate, it is not likely to be built up on a stable basis. For what is raw material worth, if the motive power—labourers are not there to turn out goods for an already existing market? If there is a scarcity of men the manufacturer will have to either pay higher wages and thus attract to his industry labourers working in other occupations or to import labour from outside. If the latter alternative is followed there will be greater turnover among the workers and more facilities will have to be offered to them so that they may be stabilized there, which in its turn, like the former alternative will raise the cost of production. Fortunately no such difficulty is likely to come in the way of our industries as it will be shown just now.

CHEAP POWER

Most of the Starch factories are run by electricity. It is possible to obtain it at cheaper rates as the Provincial Governments are determined to help the young industries in their growth and expansion. Further, as most of them are located in big cities and in areas where electricity could be easily generated, the question of costliness of power does not arise.

PROTECTION, THE ONLY CURE

The Indian Starch Industry is still on its teens and very young. The first Indian Starch Factory was started in the year 1937. At present there are five Starch Factories existing in India. All of them are facing from their very inception heavy competition from the foreign manufacturers, who are dumping their goods in India and selling them at a very low price, a price almost equal to the cost of raw materials. This has lead to the shortening of the production of Indian Starch and the Indian Starch manufacturers are put to heavy losses. The Industry is not able to stand on its own legs. It needs crutches for support.

As pointed out above the Indian Starch Industry satisfies all the conditions that give a relative advantage over the foreign manufacturers.

FOREIGN DUMPING

India imports about 45,000 tons of starch per year. With the starting of the Indian Starch factories, the foreign starch companies have reduced their prices and begun to dump their product into India. In course of last two years the price of starch has been reduced from Rs. 10-4 per cwt. to Rs. 6-12 per cwt. without any corresponding proportionate decline in the price of maize the raw material out of which starch is manufactured. As pointed out by the Indian Chamber of Commerce "about 60 per cent of our total imports of starch are made from a common source." Such a great dependence on one country for the satisfaction of our needs makes our position precarious.

The large fall in the price of Starch can be accounted for by the regular and systematic dumping carried on by the foreign manufacturers.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Our Readers' Views

Text Books In Schools

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The problem of Text Books has become a subject of heated discussions in schools at present. The Committee appointed by the Bombay Government to discuss the desirability or otherwise of prescribing uniform sets of books, for use in all schools in the Presidency, will meet in Poona, in a short time. A circular has been already issued and Heads of schools and teachers as well as guardians are resquested to submit their views as early as possible.

I would suggest the establishment of a permanent Standing Committee of not less than twenty five members, who should represent the schools, the Department of Education, and the University. Persons, in any way connected with Publishing concerns should be strictly debarred from being the members of the Committee. The Committee should be entrusted with the work of examining books and selecting the best of them for schools. Authors who are desirous of having their books prescribed, should submit copies of their works to this Committee, who would go through them and declare their verdict. Secondly schools should be entirely prohibited from using any books but those which are recommended by the Committee. Then again it should be made obligatory upon the school authorities to give every book that is once prescribed, a fair and impartial trial, for a period of not less than three years. In case a change is desired, a notice to that effect should be given sufficiently before the schools reopen.

If this plan succeeds—and I feel confident that it will—the Government will have done a great deal for the students and their guardians without resorting to the unnecessary suppression of the enterprise and hopes of many promising authors. They would be, instead of being discouraged, more enthusiastic and willing to submit their books for approval, feeling quite certain that their interests are in the hands of a body of impartial persons. The really intelligent Literary artists will have nothing to fear and much to hope from such men.—Yours etc.,

K. A. L.

Unemployed Nurses

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In the proposed Bill submitted to the Bombay Municipality by the Bombay Government to register the nursing Homes in Bombay Province the Government have failed to observe and include in the Bill, and make it cumpulsory, the engagement of framed nurses only, who are 60 per cent. unemployed after taking 4 years hard training and giving service to the public in the local recognized Hospitals.

I wish to point out that there many Nursing Homes and maternity Hospitals in the city run by prominent Doctors holding Indian and Foreign Degrees which engage untrained nurses with little education or none, dress them in nurses uniforms, pay them a salary of about Rs. 15/- with board and lodge and get the work done of a nurse, which I consider is dangerous. Have the Doctors realize the responsibilities of untrained nurses! Will the Government look into the grievances of the unemployed nurses?—Yours etc.,

NURSE

Bombay.

A Challenge

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It is with a great surprise that I have read the letter from Mr. Bhagwandas Sarang in your to-day's issue.

As for the facts stated in the "Kom-Sevak" let me challenge Mr. Sarang to come out in the open and try and to clear his position by filing a defamation case in the Law Court against the said paper.—Yours, etc.,

R. P. ELAVIA.

"Non-Alcoholic Liquor" Bars

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—One strange phenomenon that one notices in Bombay at present is that there is no marked change in the appearance of the bars, though they were changed into milk bars. Most of them still look like foreign liquor shops and the atmosphere round about remains the same as before. They have their cup-boards and show-windows decorated with 'Brandy, Whisky and Beer bottles.' Rogers are now putting on the market non-alcoholic brandy, whisky and other drinks exactly resembling real alcoholic drinks in colour and labels and these have found place in the cup-boards and show-windows of the bars, thus giving the look of a foreign liquor shop.

What I am afraid is that it not only spoils the sanctity of the whole scheme, but would also help boot-legging. I am at a loss to understand the underlying motive of putting on the market such "mock-brandy." At the top of the label "non-alcoholic" is printed in small types to comply with Government rules. When this "mock-brandy" becomes popular and goes unsuspected in the market, it would be the opportunity to pass real alcohol also as "mock-brandy."

This is a matter which deserves Government's serious attention and I hope they would leave no room for any clandestine practice to hinder the smooth working of Prohibition.

I would also like to bring to the notice of the Prohibition Board and the Government another unfortunate thing, which go to mar the greatest social reform undertaken by the Congress Government. Smoking of Ganja among the religious mendicants and 'sadhus,' who live round about Banganga is as prevalent now as it was during the pre-prohibition days. It must be presumed that there is a regular source of supply to these people and it is upto the Prohibition Guard and the Excise Dept. to find out and cut the source of supply. Incidently I may mention that these mendicants and sadhus, who roam about in sack cloth and ashes, are a real menace to society. Being fed by the indiscriminate charity of wealthy people, who do so to acquire merit these people naturally lead a care free life and indulge in unhealthy activities.—Yours etc.

K. RAGHAVAN NAIR.

Congress Is Doing Its Duty To Masses

Sardar's Warning Against Policy Of 'Divide And Rule'

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Aug. 27.

"Congress has its eyes not so much on next elections as on its present duty", observed Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the All-India Parliamentary Sub-Committee, speaking at a reception given in honour of himself and Congress Premiers, assembled in Poona by the commercial circles last evening.

Thanking the organisers of the function for the honour done to Premiers and himself, the Sardar said that he looked at the honour as an indication of the confidence of the commercial community in the Congress and its Ministry. It was the more significant as the Ministerial schemes tended to enhance the burden of taxes on this class and the reception showed their readiness to bear their share of it.

BENEFITS OF PROHIBITION.

Continuing, Sardar Patel said that 80 per cent of the population of the country consisted of the peasants and the labourers, whose welfare was the first consideration of the Congress. Congress had launched prohibition in the interests of these very people. It was Lokmanya Tilak who had advocated prohibition as the first and foremost duty of any Government, and Congress had now enforced it. Prohibition in Bombay City and suburbs alone cost the Bombay Government a revenue of a crore and thirty lakhs. The Ministry was, however, prepared to forego this amount in view of the fact that prohibition was calculated to benefit the poor of the Province, to the extent of the fourfold of that amount. Prohibition, it was expected, would thus increase the buying capacity of the masses, and the imposition of the sales tax was justified in view of the possibility of increase in sales.

Sardar Patel also pointed out that the Congress Ministry had, within the last two years, enacted a number of legislations beneficial to the masses, which the British Raj had not done during its regime of past 150 years.

CONGRESS DOING ITS DUTY.

Referring to various criticisms levelled against Congress Ministries the Sardar said that they were always prepared to consider all legitimate and just criticism and do their best to redress grievances put before them. But it was a matter for regret that all opposition was combined with a view to throw out Congress in the next elections. He wanted therefore to warn all concerned not to fall a victim to the policy of 'divide and rule.' Congress, he said, had its eyes not so much on the next elections as upon doing its duty to the masses, in whom alone rested its strength.

Alluding to the objections raised by Hindu Sabhaites that Congress was pro-Muslim and those of Muslims that it was partial to Hindus the Sardar said that the fact that objections of both of them were actuated more by anti-Congress feelings than by anything else was evident, as could be seen by their combining against Congress in the legislatures.—"There are others," continued the Sardar, "who argue that Gandhiji has now grown old and that his days are over. If it were so nobody prevented the critics from starting their own days. The fact, however, remained at mere talk was of no use. Solid work alone could do good.

SUPER-GANDHI BOUND TO ARISE.

"Some are doubtful as to who would replace Gandhiji in leadership of the country. Similar doubts were expressed when Tilak died. But just as Gandhiji came forward to resume leadership on Tilak's death, a super-Gandhi was bound to follow Gandhiji to take up leadership. Some suggested the course of giving ultimatum of six months to the British Government. But it was unnecessary. Our goal is the same, namely, achievement of Swaraj.

"Some papers indulge in abuse of Gandhiji," proceeded Sardar Patel. "For Gandhiji whether it was abuse or praise it mattered not. His only anxiety is that strength of Congress should not be undermined. Congress has churned the sea which had been politically calm for the last 150 years. The churning might have produced both nector and poison, and it was necessary that Congress should gain strength enough to digest even this poison, which she could do only by the confidence and unity of the masses."

SPECIAL NEWS FROM LONDON

(Continued from page 6)

be stepped up to 500 kilowatts at any moment.

Since the German delegation made no mention of their new station at the Molyneux conference, the B.B.C. are to report the matter to the International Broadcasting Union on the ground that, by using the low wavelength for such high-powered transmission, the whole European system will be thrown out of gear.

Another new Nazi radio move is to have wireless in 80 per cent. of German homes, using the main trunk telephone lines. A selection of only three programmes will be given. Such a service cannot be jammed, and German listeners would be prevented from hearing the B.B.C.

* * * *

The Gestapo troops have not left Spain. Formerly they were concentrated in Burgos, San Sebastian and Seville, close to the Governmental administrative centres of the Franco regime. Now they spread their activities and influence to the seacoast towns, the industrial and mining districts, the control of which is really in their hands.

In Barcelona at the present moment there are more than 5,000 Germans, all in the Gestapo service, and they control the industries, transport, etc.

* * * *

Mr. Hugh Ross Williamson is to be expelled from the Labour Party.

Mr. Williamson's final heresy was to write in a recent number of the Fascist newspaper "Action" criticising the lack of democracy in the Labour Party.

He had caused some earlier testiness at Transport House by describing trade union control of the Labour Party as "a major political disaster."

The discipline committee has now recommended his excommunication and the executive of the Labour Party will put the decree into force when it meets next month.

Mr. Williamson, who is a cousin of Sir John Simon, was prospective Labour candidate for East Dorset. He resigned recently after a request at a committee meeting.

* * * *

Westminster is speculating keenly over the election of the new President of the Trades Union Congress at Bridlington next month.

The two favourites tipped for the office are Mr. George Gibson, of the Mental Hospital Workers' Union, and Mr. "Billie" Homes, of the Agricultural Workers.

The opinions of the trade union movement on unemployment and other economic ills of Britain and the rest of the world have undergone a big change in the last three years or so, and Mr. Gibson, a shrewd student of Economics, has played a big role in the background in the formulation of the now more conservative outlook of the trade unionists.

* * * *

A spirit of revolt has reawakened in Prague. On Wednesday August 16 a Czech refused to salute a German standard. The leader of the German party accused him of insulting the Reich and struck him across the face.

The Czech struck him back, twice forcing the German to retire discomfited with his force, as there was an equal number of Czech present, laughing and jeering at the spectacle.

When a member of the Gestapo in plain clothes struck a Jew on the same night there were angry scenes, which continued even after the police officer had disclosed his identity.

Don't Sit On The Fence

Anti-'Award' Conference's Appeal To Congress

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The fourth session of the All-India Anti-Communal Award Conference commenced to-day at the University Institute Hall, Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. (Central), presiding. A large number of delegates including several prominent Hindu leaders from outside attended the session, which was opened by Sir Prafulla Chandra Ray.

Veritable Apple Of Discord

In opening the Conference Sir Prafulla Chandra observed: "During the last two years and a half the communal decision at work has proved a veritable apple of discord, bringing rapidly in its train legislative measures and fundamental changes in administrative policy, which have been disastrous to the best interests of the province." He expressed his indignation at the fact that "the authorities at Delhi and Whitehall do not seem even now to be in a mood to do their duty to India in respect of that disease in our body-politic—the hated communal decision."

UNFAIR DISTRIBUTION.

Separate electorates, he continued, were an evil the gravity of which could hardly be exaggerated. A national system of Government could never be built upon such a foundation, over and above this, the distribution of seats among different communities had been grossly unfair particularly in Bengal and the Punjab.

Concluding Sir Prafulla Chandra said: "Let us all of us take a vow to carry on a continuous and relentless fight against the so-called Communal Award until it is completely rooted out of the soil of our country."

CONDEMNED BY HINDUS AND MUSLIMS.

Sir Manmatha Nath Mookerjee, former acting Chief Justice of the Calcutta High Court, in welcoming the delegates said "what we are here to-day to condemn, what was condemned in no uncertain voice, when it came into being by all nationalists Hindus and Moslems alike."

An Award, he said, presupposed that arbitration and validity of arbitration rested upon a reference by which the parties connected were bound by its result. The Communal Award and none of those features in it, asked for. He condemned those who believed in "neither-accept-nor-reject" formula and observed that although this course might have been prompted by a spirit of nationalism, it was a much too generous spirit of nationalism, which sought to barter away the birthright of a community for benefit of separatists and communalists.

FIVE POINT PROGRAMME

Sir N. N. Sircar On How To Tackle 'Award' Problem

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

A five-point programme of converting those who hold the "Neither accept nor reject" view regarding the Communal Award to reject it, consolidating Hindu opinion in Bengal and in the Bengal Legislature, doing away with the artificial barrier of the Scheduled and non-Schedule classes, supporting in the next Assembly elections only those Hindus who would discard the Congress view of the Award and openly join in the protest against it and commencing the spade-work for this opposition to the Award at the very conference to-day—this was urged by Sir Nripendranath Sircar, ex-Law Member, Government of India in the course of his address at the anti-Communal Award Conference here to-day.

BENGAL'S COMPLAINT

In the course of an exhaustive analysis of the incidents that led to the Communal Award being made by the Brtish Premier he said that past history could lead one to one conclusion only, viz., either that the injustice of the allocation of 119 and 80 seats for Muslims and Hindus in the Bengal Assembly respectively was done deliberately, or without proper consideration. If it was the latter, blunt refusal to remedy a palpable, demonstrated and almost admitted wrong—for fear of disturbing the peace of mind, of those who had acquired an unmerited gain does not place His Majesty's Government in an enviable light.

He also referred to the alleged unequal and unjust allocation of 42 per cent representation to 72 per cent Hindus while Muslims with 22 per cent population had been favoured with 33 per cent.

TWO CONDITIONS.

A change in the Communal decision is, according to him, a matter of great difficulty, though not an impossibility but only on two conditions:

(1) There is consolidation of Hindu opinion and efforts in the Province, for preservation and safeguarding of Hindu rights, subject to the superior demands of the nation, and consistent with justice to other communities—the change in the Communal decision being only a part of the larger question.

(2) For converting this into practical result, such opinion should be reflected in the Legislature, by Hindus who will not be ashamed to call themselves Hindus, and who will be willing to assert openly that they desire to preserve and safeguard their rights subject to the two conditions.

NEED OF CONSOLIDATION.

He said that this consolidation was of immediate interest for the campaign to change the Award. Such a bloc in the Bengal Assembly would not only help the Hindu Ministers in the Bengal Assembly to have substantial following but will also invest the Hindu bloc with the importance wielded by the Minority Muslim Community in the U. P. Legislature and by the Europeans in Bengal. He declared that unless and until such a consolidation took place and the Hindu members in the Bengal Assembly were sufficiently strong and united to be considered as useful allies and serious opponents there would not be any radical change in the attitude of the European bloc in Bengal for he believed that the attitude of the European bloc here, as distinct from Madras and Bombay and even Delhi where they had acquiesced in the predominantly Hindu Congress, could only be explained by supposing that they are faced with the situation in which they have to chose between two evils, namely the failure to hold the balance even between Hindus and Muslims and the consequences of opposing the Minister, leading to breakdown of the constitutional machinery, in the absence of an alternative ministry to step into the breach. He said that no one would take them seriously unless they had in existence such a strong party.

He concluded that in whatever they did they had to remember that certain factors like internecine warfare in Bengal Congress, and Bengal Congress carrying no weight with All-India Congress, had contributed to place Bengal Hindus in a position in which they can be safely ignored.—United Press.

Orders On Hubli German Residents

HUBLI, August 26.

Police guard has been placed as a war precaution over the Hubli Public Utility concern such as water reservoirs, electric power house, railway lines, petrol and kerosene oil tanks and it is further understood that two German residents have been served with orders not to leave Hubli until further orders.—A. P.

Precautions In Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD—Armed police party has been placed at the Municipal Waterworks and the Electric Power House as a precautionary measure to guard these public utility services. The Sabarmathi Railway bridge is also being similarly guarded by armed police.—A. P.

"REVERSE COMMUNAL AWARD"

Calcutta Conference Deplores Congress Attitude

CALCUTTA, Aug. 27.

The fourth session of the anti-Communal Award Conference held this afternoon under the presidency of Mr. M. S. Aney adopted four resolutions, the most important of them being the following:—

"This Conference desires to point out the serious consequences of the operation of the Communal Award during the last few years which go to show that the worst apprehensions in this regard have come to be true. The Award has accentuated the communal bitterness all over the country. In provinces like Bengal and Punjab many measures, legislative, administrative and educational which are flagrantly communal in character have been adopted in utter disregard alike to public opinion and canons of justice and fairplay as recent instances of which may be mentioned the Calcutta Municipal Amendment Act and the communal restriction in Public services.

The Conference requests all political organisations and individuals opposed to the communal Award to unite and work in co-operation in fighting the Award. In this connection the Conference regrets the attitude of the Congress towards the question and urges it to revise its attitude and strive for reversal of the Award."—United Press.

Reverse The Award

The Conference adopted a number of resolutions including one recording its disapproval of the Government's decision on the communal problem "inasmuch as it retained and extended the evil of separate communal electorates and provided statutory majorities with separate communal electorates, which were wholly opposed to the principle of Responsible Government."

EUROPEANS PAMPERED.

The decision, the resolution stated, which has wrongly been called 'Communal Award' is calculated to impede the growth of a common national feeling and to accentuate communal bitterness, and is grossly unfair to the Hindus, particularly in the Central Legislature and in the Provincial Legislatures of Bengal, the Punjab and Assam. It gives to Europeans, particularly in Bengal an Assam, excessive representation at the expense of both Hindus and Muslims.

JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Conference was of the opinion that a system of Responsible Government could only be based on joint electorates and not on "an anti-national system of representation such as the Communal Award provides for."

APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

Pointing out the serious consequences of the operation of the Award, the Conference regretted the attitude of the Congress towards the question and urged it to revise its policy and strive for the reversal of the Award.

It also requested "all political organisations as individuals opposed to the Communal Award to be united in fighting the award."—A.P.

Prohibition, A 'Fait Accompli'

Nagindas Master Unfurls Tricolour At Congress House

The Monthly Flag Salutation was held at the Congress House on Sunday Morning.

Mr. Nagindas T. Master unfurling the flag recalled the last occasion on which they assembled there, on the eve of the introduction of prohibition in Bombay city. In the face of stupendous difficulties, Prohibition had become an accomplished fact.

Then, they were faced with a grave international situation fraught with equally grave developments in India.

He hoped, in any crisis, the people would rise to the occasion and follow the National Cabinet. Through unswerving loyalty to it, they would march to their goal of Freedom, rejecting the unwanted Federation that is sought to be imposed on them aside.

The Congress Sevadal and band was in attendance.

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Assets	—	1.45	CRORES.
Income	—	.52	CRORES.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Aug 26

Anchor Line ss Britannia of 5276 reg tons, Captain J Duncan arrived from Glasgow via Liverpool, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Port Said and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14134 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs arrived from Brisban via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2026 reg tons, Captain A Danbrook arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

N Y Kaisha ss Toyama Maru of 4386 reg tons, Captain Y Hiraiwa arrived from Yokohama via Japan, China Ports, Singapore, Colombo and Cochin with general cargo.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Strathallan of 14134 reg tons, Captain J H Biggs sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Anglo Iranian's Oil Tanker British Premier of 3377 reg tons, Captain G Johnson sailed for Abadan with local cargo.

L Edwards ss Uhenfels of 4570 reg tons, Captain H Schmidt sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen via Karachi and Port Said with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

F F Campbell ss Pres Adams of 6675 reg tons, Captain G Cullen sailed for New York via Suez with passengers, local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Cranfield of 3213 reg tons, Captain D J Barling sailed for Bassein in water ballast.

T Morrison ss Pasha of 3196 reg tons, Captain A S Hamilton sailed for Rangoon via Tuticorin Coast Ports and Colombo with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-8-39.

S S Carignano (L T N) for Europe and American Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Aug 26

1 Pres Adams 7037 New York 26-8 F F Campbell
2 Uhenfels 4570 Bremen N F L Edwards
3 Britannia 5276 Glasgow 8-9 Anchor Line
4 City of Cardiff 3601 Navlakhi 28-8 J Finlay
5 Bidevind 2908 Karachi 26-8 Volkart Bros.
7 Victorlock 3668 Karachi 28-8 N Y Kaisha
8 City of Norwich 4346 U Kingdom 30-8 K Nixon
(Jetty) Cranfield 3213 Bassein 26-8 M M
9 Abbekerk 4764 Brisbane 26-8 L Edwards Ltd.
10 Vita 1956 Karachi 23-9 M M
11 Mansei Maru 4823 Japan 29-8 O S K Kaisya
12 Cathay 8746 N F N F M M
13 H T Nivasa 5678 Southampton 28-8 Persian Sea T. Officer
14 Kenya 4646 Durban 30-8 M M
15 Mount Othrys 2956 Port Said 1-9 Ralli Bros.
16 Warfield 3791 Middlesbro 28-8 M M

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Winkfield 3194 Kathiawar Ports 26-8 M M
3 Bankura 1895 Persian Gulf 30-8 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 31-8 M M
7 Janaki 530 Bhavnagar 26-8 Malabar Steamship

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Pasha 3196 Rangoon 26-8 T Morrison
C/RAlavi 2161 Red Sea Ports 27-8 T Morrison
F Jehangir 2157 N F N F T Morrison
H Shrivati 250 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H Revati 232 N F N F Malabar Steam ship
M Kaimarsund IX 611 N F N F Merchant S N
P Stanwold 603 Bedi Bunder 26-8 B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Durenda 30-8-39 M M
Strathedene 21-9-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 22-9-39 P and O S N
Kanpura 31-8-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL
Britannia 25-8-39 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO
Japan 6-9-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG
Geierfels 10-9-39 L Edwards
Leibenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK
Pres. Van Buren 7-9-39 F F Campbell
City of Rayville 9-9-39 L Edwards
Silverteak 3-9-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Harrison 21-9-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Hilda 28-8-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Melbourne Maru 18-9-39 O S Kaisha
Cathay 15-9-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 26-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Singapore Maru 29-8-39 M B Kaisha
Canton 1-9-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 25-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Victorlock 24-8-39 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FROM BASRA
Barpeta 31-8-39 M M
Varsova 2-9-39 M M
Carignano 29-8-39 L Triestino

FROM SYDNEY
Narkunda 8-9-39 P and O S N

FROM CALCUTTA
Jalapalaka 2-9-39 Scindia S N
Orna 26-8-39 M M
Jalajyoti 28-8-39 Scindia S N
Jalaputra 30-8-39 Scindia S N

FROM DURBAN
Takliwa 2-9-39 M M

FROM RANGOON
Gazana 29-8-39 M M

FROM JAVA
Nizam 29-8-39 T Morrison

FROM BASSEIN
Jalaveera 27-8-39 Scindia S N
Burdwan 27-8-39 M M & Co

FROM KARACHI
Lahore 27-8-39 M M
Toyama Maru 4-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ehrenfels 24-8-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Narkunda 9-9-39 P and O S N
Carthage 16-9-39 P and O S N
City of Norwich 30-8-39 K Nixon
Burdwan 29-8-39 P & O S N
Strathaird 23-9-39 P and O S N
Warfield 27-8-39 M M
Rajputana 30-9-39 P and O S N
Canton 2-9-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL
Britannia 8-9-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 1-9-39 K Nixon

FOR HAMBURG
Uhenfels 27-8-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK
Pres Van Buren 9-9-39 F F Campbell
Bidevind 29-8-39 Volkart Bros
City of Corinth 23-8-39 F F Campbell
Pres Harrison 23-9-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE
Carignano 31-8-39 L Triestino

FOR SAIGON
Hilda 30-8-39 L Triestino

FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 28-9-39 L Triestino

FOR PORT SAID
Mount Athrys 1-9-39 Ralli Bros

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Vitorlock 7-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 11-9-39 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 9-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Ranpura 31-8-39 P and O S N
Tango Maru 13-9-39 N Y Kaisha
Lahore 1-9-39 P and O S N
London Maru 25-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Biancamano 28-8-39 L Triestino
Rawalpindi 14-9-39 P and O S N
Mansei Maru 29-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Ryuhuku Maru 8-9-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 7-9-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA
Vasna 31-8-39 M M
Bankura 30-8-39 M M

FOR DURBAN
Takliwa 13-9-39 M M
Kenya 30-8-39 M M

FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-9-39 M M

FOR MAURITIUS
Akbar 14-9-39 T Morrison

FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 27-8-39 T Morrison

FOR KARACHI
City of Venice 27-8-39 K Nixon
Viterlock 27-8-39 N Y Kaisha
City of Cardiff 28-8-39 J Finlay

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Abbekerk 24-8-39
S S Warfield 25-8-39
S S Jehangir 25-8-39
S S Parvati 25-8-39
S S Netravati 26-8-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Norwich for Manchester: 14 bags gum E Maujee.

For Liverpool: 1400 bags gr nut oil cake exp F H Kassam; 11 bales wool raw H A Panju

S S Hilda for Haiphong: 2000 bales raw cotton K Devchand;.

S S Pres Adams for New York: 267 bags gum N Muljee

S S Mount Othrys for Port Said for orders: 2682 bags gr nut oil cakes Ralli Bros; 2000 bags linseed Ralli Bros.

S S Carignano for Triesta: 14180 bags groundnuts L Dreyfus.

S S Ryufuku Maru for Osaka: 1000 bs raw cotton T M Kaisha

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha

S S Mansei Maru for Kobe: 400 bales cotton raw N Nagsee; 200 bales cotton raw S R Tulshan; 300 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha

For Fusan: 100 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

S S Tayama Maru for Shanghai: 1000 bales raw cotton A Clayton

For Kobe: 480 tons old steel scrap A Popatlal.

IMPORTS

S S Lahore Agents M Mackenzie and Co from Colombo: 5250 bags copra; 124 bales mattress fibre; 100 bags arecanuts; 346 cylds cocoanut oil; 85 cases d/c nuts;

From Sydney: 128 pkgs tallow.

From Osaka: 225 cases white mer ctn yarn; 140 cases glass bangles; 45 cases glassware; 49 cases ctn piecegoods; 200 kegs red lead.

From Nagoya: 160 bags broken tiles; 583 pkgs earthenware tiles; 51 cases crockeryware, 323 cases porcelainware.

From Kobe: 95 cases rayon yarn; 398 cases ctn piecegoods; 80 cases ctn flannels; 100 bags red lead; 65 bags stone powder.

From Melbourne: 42 bales scd wool; From Hobart: 160 cases jams.

From Hongkong: 65 rolls matting; 140 bundles cassia.

From Singapore: 135 bags betelnuts; 63 pkgs rattans; 62 bags gum; 1418 bags sago flour.

S S City of Corinth Agents F F Campbell and Co Ltd from Montreal: 120 drums carbide of calcium; 624 loose loose springs; 226 pkgs auto parts.

From New York: 50 bundles iron pipe fittings; 360 lse wheels; 314 pkgs motor cars and chassis, 179 pkgs auto parts; 275 drums lubg oil; 64 bales ctn fents; 154 cases sardines; 100 bales over issue newspapers; 150 lse rubber pneum tyres and tubes; 50 cases paper bags lining; 2048 lse rubber tyres; 145 ctns steel toys; 220 bags powdered glucose; 1184 reel steel barbed wire.

From Port Said: 75 bales cotton.

From Philadelphia: 2429 drums lubg oil.

M V Sonnavind Agents Volkart Bros from New Orleans: 180 cts hard boards.

From Garveston (Texas): 2000 d/bags crude sulphur.

From Alabasma: 50 drums rosin.

From P Arthur: 945 drums lubg oil; 181 pkgs lubg grease; 390 rolls roffing; 198 drums liquid asphalt.

From New York: 55 bales secondhand clothing; 600 bales old newspapers.

From Alexandria: 119 bales cotton.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, Aug. 26.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.39.50
Paris	175.31
Berlin	11.50
Madrid	Unquoted
Montreal	4.43-1/2
Amsterdam	8.20
Brussels	25.95
Milan	83.50
Berne	19.50
Copenhagen	Unquoted.
Stockholm	Unquoted.
Oslo	Unquoted.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Aug. 26.

GOVT. SECURITIES.

3 1/2 per cent Paper	95/6
4 per cent 1960-70	109/4
5 per cent 1945-55	112/1

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	96/8
Bank of Hindusthan	27/8
Bank of India	137
Central Bank	31/4
Imperial Bank F.P	1502/8
Imperial Bank P.P.	369/6
Indian Overseas Bank	47
Reserve Bank	103/8
Union Bank	5/11 6

TEXTILES

Ahmd. New Textiles	308/12
Ambica	208/2
Arun	182/8
Arvind	1055
Asok	171/4
Bharatkhand Textiles	1500
Bombay Dyeing	738/4
Buckingham and Carnatics	174
Calico	553/12
Central India	209/6
Century	214/6
Colaba	112/8
Elgin	103/12
Gokak	139/12
Hukumchand	165/10
Indore Malwa	30/10
Jubilee	202/8
Khatau Makanji	21/4
Kohinoor	225
Laxmi Cotton	400
Madhusudan	220
Marsden	72/8
Morarji	110
Mysore	78/12
Nandlal Bhandari	7/4
New Great	184/6
Raipur	560
Rajnagar	127/8
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	69
Sholapur	2600
Simplex	68/12
Swadeshi	200/10
Vishnu	1000

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1442/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	151/14
Tata Power Ord.	1271/4

ELECTRICS.

Ahmedabad Electrics	143/2
Ajmer Electrics	10/15
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	165
Bombay Tram.	126/4
Lahore Electrics	225
Surat Electrics	161/4

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	380
Associated Cements	120
Belapur	169/6
Bombay Burma New	156/14
Bombay Burma Old	482/8
Bombay Steam	261/14
Bombay Telephone	88/8
Br. B Petrol	3/10/6
Burma Corporation	5/6
Dalmia Cement	9/14
Indian Bleaching	85
Industrial Investment Tr.	44/4
Indian Radio Ord.	353/12
Indian Radio Defd.	545
Indian Copper	1/13
Indian Iron	24/8
Mysore Sugar	90/8
Port Canning	74/8
Premier Construction	10
Rohtas Industries	20
Scindia Steam	18/2
Shivrajpur	33/4
Steel Corp. of Bengal	11/10
Tata Oil	37/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	294
Tata Steel Defd.	1350

JUTES

Birla Jute	15
Howrah	48/10
Hukumchand	1/6
Kamarhatty	440
Kankanarrah	344
Lawrence	320
Reliance	54

CO-OPERATIVE COTTON GROWING IN MYSORE

Free Sedds And Manures

An example in the use of co-operative organisation and principles to develop farming on improved lines is afforded by the Maradihalli co-operative society in Chitaldrug District. The members of the co-operative society own almost entirely all the lands in the village. The Agricultural Department supplies the society with pedigreed seed from the farms, the society multiplies it according to departmental instructions with the result that the co-operative society grows pure varieties, acts as a seed supplier to the department and to the adjoining villages and gets a premium price for its cotton on account of the uniformity of variety and cultivation.

Ten years ago, there were 14 members who co-operated with the society when it started work. Since then the number has increased to many hundreds. The total quantity of cotton in seed collected & ginned is 60,800 maunds, the quantity of lint sold being 1,180 bales. About 23,000 maunds of seed was supplied to the Agricultural Department.

HIGHER PRICE.

Seeds of a superior and pure variety of cotton were supplied to members on credit. During the growth of the crop care was taken to see that mixtures were rogued out. The crop picked by the members was purchased and ginned under supervision and the lint and seed were sold separately. On the net value realised after deducting the expenses incurred in connection with these operations, a commission of 1 1/2 per cent was charged and the balance was distributed among the members. An increase of 2 to 4 annas per maund in the price of cotton was realised by the members.

These operations are being continued year after year. The seed obtained by ginning the society's cotton is being purchased by the Agricultural Department for distribution to other centres. The raiyats are getting a fair value for their cotton and the growing of mixed types has almost ceased in the area.

Similar societies have been started at Doddasiddavvanahalli and Jagalur in Chitaldrug District. There is a great future for the extension and development of similar societies for growing commercial crops like cotton.

NEW VARIETY

It may be recalled that the Mysore Agricultural Department introduced a new variety of cotton, namely, S. 69, twenty years ago in order to replace the many inferior varieties of cotton that were largely being grown in the State. But owing to the carelessness of the raiyats in the methods practised in regard to the cultivation and sale of cotton, this variety gradually got mixed up with the inferior ones.

The Department supplies free seed and free manures for a small plot to be grown according to the advice of the Department in competition with the local seed and the traditional methods of the raiyat. This system has been tried for the last two years with excellent results.

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. have issued the following report dated London Aug. 9:—

GOLD

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £246,416,955 at 148.6d per fine ounce showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market conditions have been rather quiet; the amount of bar gold which changed hands at the daily fixing during the week was about £1,420,000, the main proportion of which was provided by the Authorities. Offerings were mostly absorbed by buying on Continental account

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold registered from midday on the 31st ulto to midday on the 5th instant:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£2,178,320
Southern Rhodesia	73,315
British East Africa	16,719
British India	519,799
New Zealand	18,820
Netherlands	2,770
Other countries	3,819
	£2,813,562

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,234,433
Canada	23,561
Thailand	1,903,713
Syria	52,955
Belgium	915,739
France	5,599
Netherlands	5,853
Sweden	471,685
Switzerland	124,339
Other countries	3,860
	£5,742,287

The s.s. "Chitral" which sailed from Bombay on August 5th carries gold to the value of about £119,000.

SILVER

The market showed a firmer tendency during the past week and except for a decline of 1/16d. on August 3rd, the trend of prices was steadily upward until 16 7/8d for cash and 16 9/16d for two months' delivery were reached yesterday; to-day the forward quotation eased slightly to 16 1/2d, whilst that for cash remained unchanged.

Sales were made by the Indian Bazars at the beginning of the week, but subsequently sellers proved reluctant although yesterday's rise brought some selling for prompt shipment from America. Demand was mainly for bear covering, but the Indian bazaars also bought and the market generally appears to have more confidence now that the United States Congress has adjourned.

The tone appears fairly steady at the moment, but with the cash price at a level likely to attract offerings from America present quotation, would appear about high enough.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver registered from midday on the 31st ulto. to midday on the 5th inst:—

IMPORTS.

United States of America	£48,637
Mexico	18,996
Argentine	6,035
Hongkong	9,655
Belgium	10,356
Other countries	2,289
	£97,968

EXPURTS

United States of America	£7,560
British India	20,190
France	18,618
Egypt	1,115
Other countries	1,640
	£49,053

Indian Mills Stocks Of Jute Goods Still Very High

Position Of Jute Industry And Trade In Various Countries

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

The August issue of the bulletin of the Indian Central Jute Committee contains as usual various information that may affect the jute industry and trade. The more important items of information are summarised below.

Arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta and mill area during the first five weeks of the present jute year was only 365,000 bales as against 733,000 bales received during the same period of 1938-39; but 228,000 bales were exported during this period of both the years. Reports that the crop of 1939-40 will be much larger than the requirements had a depressing effect on the market and the price of raw jute is gradually falling. Exports of manufactured goods, however, show a decline in case of all kinds of jute goods except hessian bags. The major part of this increase in the export of hessian bags represents the sand bags that have been sent to the United Kingdom.

INDIAN MILLS STOCKS OF JUTE GOODS

The stocks of manufactured goods with the Association mills decreased from 187,774 tons at the end of June to 183,020 tons at the end of July but the total stock is still very high, being equivalent to more than two months production

The imports of waste cloth, sacks and baggings into the U. S. A. during the first four months of this year were only 9,060 tons as compared with 14,001 tons imported during the same period of 1938. The U. S. A. consumption figures show that this huge fall is not due to fall in consumption. The most probable factors responsible for this drop are (1) Government help to make cotton baggings cheaper. (2) The introduction of the Fulmer Cotton Bill which is now before the Senate for vote.

The Fulmer Cotton Bill proposes to standardize the cotton bale covering for which jute is mainly used at present and to change the sale of cotton from gross to net weight basis. The main points in favour of jute baggings are that they are heavier and cheaper. The U. S. A. Government is subsidising the cotton baggings and they are now being sold at a price equal to that of the worst quality jute baggings. If now the sale of cotton is changed from gross to net weight basis, the farmers will cease buying jute baggings for covering cotton bales.

JUTE INDUSTRY AND TRADE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

1. United Kingdom:—Both import and export figures for jute for the first six months of 1937 show an increment over the previous year. Prices of raw jute show a decline, the price per ton for the 'First' quality falling from £26 during the third week of July to £23 on the 8th August. The prices of manufactured goods, however, remained unchanged.

2. Germany:—The German spinners are said to have no stocks of raw jute worth the name and the stock in Hamburg and Bremen at the end of June, 1939 was only 106 tons as against 8,263 tons at the end of June 1938. Imports during the first five months of 1939 were 45,894 tons as compared with 44,887 tons imported during the same period of 1938. These figures show that the consumption of jute in Germany has increased during 1939.

3. Italy:—The index numbers for the weaving and spinning sections of Italy show that the industry was busily engaged, yet there was a fall of about 32 per cent. in the imports of raw jute during the first five months of 1939 as compared with that of 1938. The stocks of raw jute in the public warehouses also increased from 1,856 tons at the end of March to 2,862 tons at the end of April. All these figures suggest that the consumption of jute substitutes in Italy is still on the increase.

4. Belgium:—The strong recovery in the several departments of the jute trade was maintained during the month of May and there is every reason to expect these favourable conditions to continue for some time. The sack departments are working at full capacity and orders have been booked for several months. Four million earth sacks and 1,000,000 sand bags have been ordered by the Government.

5. Egypt:—Jute sacks are normally required in Egypt for packing cotton, sugar, seeds, onions and fertilizers and for revertment of the Nile banks. But a large increase in the demand has now arisen on account of both air raid precaution and defence measures. So it has been proposed that a company should be formed for manufacturing jute bags in Egypt. Fibres produced locally are to be utilised and there is a suggestion that Sudan might also be tapped for jute.

POSSIBLE NEW USE OF JUTE.

A South African farmer clothed half of his flock of sheep with jute coats for protecting the wool which generally gets dirty. The wool from the coated sheep was found to be of much improved variety containing longer fibre of better appearance. The wool from the uncoated sheep was on the other hand found to be stronger in quality but coarse and greasy. The former quality also fetched 1½d. more per lb. than the latter quality.

DID BRITAIN WORK FOR ANOTHER MUNICH?

(Continued from Page 6).

Japanese and pro-Chiang Kai-shek policy." Before the meeting about 50,000 handbills stating "Down with Britain" and "Chastise Britain" were scattered over the city from the air.

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Reports reaching London today indicate that following Britain's proposed surrender to the Japanese demands in Tientsin, the aggressor Powers are preparing a new challenge not only in the Far East but also in Europe. Plans to force Polish surrender to Hitler on the Danzig issue have developed rapidly and have been partially disclosed. They centre around the mysterious movements and actions of Herr Burckhardt, League of Nations Commissioner for Danzig. He is well-known to be strongly pro-Nazi in sympathies and was publicly praised by Hitler in his last Reichstag speech. It is officially admitted that as long as Thursday August 10 Burckhardt secretly notified Lord Halifax that he was going to Germany immediately and was going to see Hitler. This important piece of information was kept back from the British public by the British Government. It is now admitted that the first written version of the plan for an "Eastern European Munich" is now in the hands of Lord Halifax who is studying it in consultation with his Prime Minister. It was transmitted by Herr Burckhardt following his conversations with Herr Hitler. The British Government has refused to disclose to the public anything whatever about it, thus completing the operations of the silencing system which started to be put into effect when Parliament was dispersed by Mr. Chamberlain two weeks ago.

It is generally known, however, that the plan partly originated in London and the London proposal for peace appeasement in Europe was presented at the Salzburg conference through the mouthpiece of Signor Mussolini. It is significant that the British Government has received this document under the cover of the League of Nations by having it sent to it from Herr Burckhardt. Of course, Burckhardt did not inform the Polish Government that he was going to see Hitler, but only the British Government. Another salient feature of this episode is that although Poland is the party directly concerned in the dispute, Herr Burckhardt did not discuss the matter with the Polish Government before leaving and has not reported to the Polish Government but to the British Government. The British Government has attempted to "explain" and excuse this method on the very thin pretext that since the British Government is the "rapporteur" of the League Committee on Danzig, it is "only natural" that Herr Burckhardt should report to it. The net result, however, is that through the intermediary of Herr Burckhardt the British and the Axis Powers are already framing, exchanging and considering plans for dealing with Danzig behind the back of the Polish Government, very much as last year, through the intermediary of Lord Runciman and others, the British and German Governments worked out plans for the surrender of Sudetenland behind the backs of the Government of Czechoslovakia.

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Rumours of the plan for a five-Power conference between England, France, Germany, Italy and Poland were discussed—and condemned—by M. Henri de Kerillis in the French newspaper "L'Epoque." "The four-Power pact, and old idea of the Duche's, would be enlarged to include Poland," he writes. "That country would pay for this honour by at least ceding Danzig. The gulle behind this plan is obvious. It consists of leaving the Russians out of the negotiations and repeating the blow struck at Munich by sending her back into isolation. All the patient work done during the past months whilst making good the error committed last year, work which at present is reaching its consummation in the military conversations at Moscow, would crumble away with a great crash and for ever." The Paris press calls the Italo-German conversation at Salzburg over the week end as the "Salzburg mystery", since the facts about what actually took place being few. The general impression is that the Axis is not as cemented as the Press of the two countries would have it believed. Madame Tamuis says that the dictators are becoming convinced that a German attack on Danzig would be the starting point of a general war. "Berlin diplomatic circles are expecting more and more to see Mussolini suggest a compromise to the Fuehrer." The "Echo-de-Paris" comments: "It seems that no decision could be taken because of Italy's repugnance to engage herself fully and seeing the present European tension transformed into war." The Excelsior" states that the conversations very possibly dealt with the timeliness and possibilities of joint action for complete territorial reshuffle in Europe.

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Of course, there is a great inclination in London as well as in Paris to think that the crisis will not reach its height until after the Nazi Party conference at the beginning of September, since both the celebration of the anniversary of Tannenberg and the party conference will involve railway preparations incompatible with troop movements at the same time. This view is borne out by the fact that leave is again being given in the Italian Army but will apparently once more be stopped about September 6. But no body is underestimating in any way the significance of the enormous military preparations going on in Germany, but as M. Blum remarked recently in his paper the "Populaire" as far as the war of nerves is concerned it has been won already.

CHOLERA RAMPANT IN KHANDESH

Amalner Town Records 28 Cases And Four Deaths

Health conditions in the Bombay Province for the week ending August 19.

CHOLERA

The Provincial cholera figures for the week were 212 attacks and 68 deaths against 258-86 reported in the previous week and 332-117 revised figures for that week. These cases were from East Khandesh district (100 cases and 30 deaths against 119-40 reported during the previous week and 150153 revised figures for that week). Sholapur (50-15 against 78-26 during the previous week and 92-32 revised figures for that week); Ahmednagar (49-18 against 44-22 during the previous week and 70-20 revised figures for that week); Satara (6-2 against Nil); Nasik (4-1 against Nil); West Khandesh (2-2 against 5-5 during the previous week and 8-7 revised figures for that week) and Bijipur (1-0 against 1-1).

Amalner town reported 28 cases and 4 deaths against 31-13 in the last week.

PLAGUE

Twenty-six cases and 16 deaths due to plague were reported during the week against 39-16 reported in the previous week and 45-19 revised fugures that week. Dharwar district had (14 cases and 9 deaths against 33-14 reported in the previous week and 35-16 revised figures for that week); Belgaum (10-5 against 4-2 reported in the previous week and 8-2 revised figures for that week). Sholapur (1-1 against 2-0 reported in the previous week and 2-1 revised figures for that week) and Kanara (1-1 against Nil).

SMALLPOX

Smallpox figures, by districts, for the week are:— East Khandesh 72-22; Nasik 39-9. Satara 22-1; West Khandesh 10-3; Sholapur 10-0; Ratnagari 5-2; Broach 5-1; Kolaba 5-0; Thana 4-1. Ahmednagar 4-0; Poona 3-2; Ahmedabad 2-1; and Bombay City 6-4. Total 187 attacks and 45 deaths against 199-38 reported in the previous week and 273 cases and 52 deaths revised fugures for that week

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER

One case and one death from Cerebro-spinal Fever were reported from Bombay City during the week against 3-2 in the previous week.

Resident Gibson Cancels His Tour

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Aug. 25.

As a grave situation prevails abroad, Resident Gibson whose programme was to go and stay at Gondal for two days has cancelled his tour at the eleventh hour. Clerks and agency servants have been asked to be prepared for extraordinary work in time of need. It is understood, mobilization orders have been already issued. Developments on the European horizon are eagerly awaited.

Railwaymen Demand Provident Fund

(From A Correspondent)

BEZWADA. (By Mail.)

A huge demonstration of railway workers carrying red flags started from M.S.M. Railway Employees Union office, Bezwada and passed through the main streets demanding "Grant provident fund to low paid staff." "Cancel New scales of pay."

A mass meeting was held then in the Indian Railway Institute grounds under the presidentship of Mr V. V. Narasimham, M.L.A.

The meeting protested against the continued denial of Provident fund to low paid staff on this and other railways and urged upon the Government of India to accede to the responsible request of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation.

Hope Of Peaceful Settlement?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SAYS "WAR IS NOT IMMINENT"

Foreign Liquidation On New York Cotton Exchange

BOMBAY, August 26.

BOMBAY was a seller on the New York cotton market on Friday where a partial recovery in sterling and the absence of discouraging news from abroad aroused hope of a peaceful settlement, but traders were inclined to await Herr Hitler's speech on Sunday.

A private cable states:—
"Roosevelt says war is not imminent."

The New York cotton market opened steady in moderately active trading. There was Liverpool selling on the sharp decline in foreign exchanges, scattered hedging and Commission House liquidation met moderate trade price fixing and local and New Orleans buying on the steadiness of securities. Finally increased hedging and liquidation appeared with the session ending barely steady.

At the opening October was quoted 6 points down at 8.61 which was the lowest level. Later on there was improved buying and October was quoted 8.69 which was the highest level. Later on there was increased selling and the market closed at a decline of 6 to 13 points. Spot cotton prices declined 6 points at 8.96c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton market was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices declined 13 points at 8.86c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool market opened at a decline of one point at 4.61 for October. The market was very nervous with evening up of commitments awaiting the next European moves. Hedging met short covering and trade calling and transferring of hedges forward. The market was very active and erratic with the possibility of war very heavy. Trade calling and general buying and American straddle buying of distants absorbed hedging in October general firmness reflected a slump in sterling. The market closed at a rise of 22 to 29 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points at 5.52d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was irregular. Giza futures declined 2 to 13 points while Uppers advanced 2 to 10 points. The Alexandria cotton market was steady. Sakels futures improved 2 points and Ashmouni futures gained 12 to 14 points.

MANCHESTER TRADE.

With the approach of the Bank Holiday and also of the first official estimate of this year's American crop, fresh inquiry for yarn and cloth at Manchester has dwindled this week. Cotton prices, however, have again failed to make any violent reaction to the subsidisation of American exports, and this steadiness appears to have persuaded some customers to offer on a reasonable level and to clear off their arrears of business before the holiday.

The Government is a buyer which takes little account of holidays, and it has placed some substantial orders this week for linings, proofing-cloths, and other lighter styles, while home trade demand has been fairly well maintained, especially for domestics, overall-cloths, and shirtings. The Dominions, South America, and Northern Europe have all provided a useful trickle of small orders, but the big markets which can place bulk orders have done very little.

Some houses, however, have had a broader inquiry from India than at any time last month and, though first offers have usually been wide of the mark, it seems possible that a somewhat larger business may be arranged in the near future. Most of this inquiry has come from the Calcutta side, Karachi and Amritsar being relatively quiet.

Yarn salesmen have had nothing much good to say of this week's sales. Virtually all the demand has been for ordinary twists and wefts, Egyptian as well as American, and trade in specialities has remained poor.—"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N.Y. Old October Highest (11-31 a.m.)	8.69+02
N Y Old October Lowest (10 a.m.)	8.61—06
Loverpool October Highest	4.86+23
Liverpool October Lowest	4.61—01

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—
In case of war our market would break to about 7.75 and then recover.
Increased hedging liquidation late trading met indifferent demand scale-down trade price fixing being principal support.
Market affected unfavourably by withdrawal sterling control increased hedge selling local selling rather less demand rains continue east of Mississippi market may be forced lower temporarily.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following telegrams from their New York friends:—

New York:—(1) "Although markets cling hope war somehow averted. Break sterling rupee unsettling. Hedge pressure increasing. Looks lower.
(2) "In case of war our market would break to about 7.75 and then recover."
(3) "President Roosevelt says war is not imminent."

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Advance owing to fall in Pounds Sterling Exchange and unfavourable political outlook.
Liverpool.—Persistent trade demand, also heavy speculative buying and short covering on strength of Dollar. Think market would advance rapidly if war comes
New York.—Market continues nervous with foreign and local liquidation and some hedge selling.

WEATHER OVER U.S.A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, Aug. 26.

Temperatures between 95 and 100 degree in Western Belt, light rains in Eastern and Central Belts and Texas, entire Belt partly cloudy.

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, Aug. 26.

October	8.59
December	8.43
January	8.29
March	8.23
May	8.09
July	7.92
Middling Spot	Nominal 9.04

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Aug. 26.

October	8.70
December	8.54
January	8.41
Middling Spot	Nominal 8.96
11 A.M. RANGES.	NOON CALL.
October	Closed
December	Closed
March	Closed

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, Aug. 26.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	20,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's Exports to The Continent	Nil
Day's Exports to China and Japan	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, Aug. 27.

August	5.02
September	4.87
October	4.77
November	4.75
December	4.74
January	4.72
February	4.73
March	4.74
April	4.74
May	4.74
June	4.73
July	4.73
Middling Spot	5.56
	11-12 a.m. Quotations.
October	
January	

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Aug. 25.

SAKELS.	
November	12.94+2.
January	12.91+2.
March	12.94+2.
ASHMOUNI.	
October	9.96+15.
December	9.96+12
February	10.06+17.
April	10.15+24.
GIZA.	
November	11.86+22.
January	11.94+24.
March	12.08+24.

AMERICAN WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

New York, Aug. 25.

	Season To Date	This Week	CORRESPONDING. Season 1937/38	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	533	203	488	200
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and other American excluding linters)	323	91	327	107
Export from U. S. Ports	180	56	206	60
Of which to Japan	23	12	—	14
Of which to China	1	—	29	—
Of which to Great Britain	43	15	44	7
Of which to Germany	27	—	—	9
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,078	—	2,415
Stock at U. S. interior towns	—	2,407	—	1,919
World vissible supply	—	6,683	—	7,730
Of which American Cotton	—	4,897	—	5,559
Forwarded to World's Mills (excluding linters)	476	131	508	147
Receipts at U. S. Ports	359	145	263	97

N.B.—All in bales 000s omitted.
Certificated stocks 4,000 bales.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Aug. 26.

In sympathy with a decline of 6 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 162 for Broach A/M. delivery and the market opened at Rs. 161/8 and improved to Rs. 162/8 on scattered buying. Later on there was considerable profit-taking on reports of move for a peaceful solution in Europe and prices declined to Rs. 159/8. Later on there was renewed covering and prices advanced to Rs. 161. The market was steady at this level and the undertone was good.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 5 points and later on was 11 points down. Dollar sterling cross rate was 4.39. The local market was steady at Rs. 161. The market closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

F. G. M. G.—			
Broach A/May	Rs.	161	0 0
Fine M. G.—			
Oomra D/Jan.		149	0 0
F. G. M. G.—			
Bengal D/Jan.		124	0 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G.—					
Bengal U. P.	...	136	133	130	127
Punjab	...	136	133	130	127
Rajputana	...	139	136	133	130
Oomra No. 3	165	163	160	157	...
C. P. No. 1	176	174	171	168	...
C. P. No. 2	169	167	164	151	...
Broach No. 2	...	171	169	166	164
Punjab-Ame.	...	191	189	186	184
Surat	...	208	206	203	201
Rajpipla	...	205	203	200	198
Navsari	...	217	215	212	210

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bengal Fine	132/34
Bengal F.G.	129/31
C. P. 1	161/63
C. P. 2	159/60
Berar	158/59
Khandesh	142/47
Jalna/Sailu	146/48
Khandwa	157/58
Broach	161/63
Punjab 4 F.	176/81
Punjab 289F.	206/11
Sindh N.T.	181/91
Surat	198/99
Navsari	209/11
Western Farm	171/79

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Aug 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh		38,887	53,958
Central India		225,421	51,301
Barsi and Nagar		96,053	150,436
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,474	40,380
Berar		162,930	334,297
Central Provinces		39,699	86,469
Total Oomras		567,464	716,891
Dholera		278,019	159,121
N W Provinces		10,731	3,112
Rajputana	282	81,787	16,803
Sind Punjab	464	338,936	528,110
Broach		415,085	267,698
Coompta and Dharwar	212	155,471	84,665
Westerns Northerns	104	99,174	29,832
Cocoanada		98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,677	9,438
American		3,487	177,957
Egyptian African and Sudan		665391,810	545,386
Comilla, Burma and other sorts		267	1,240
Total	1,727	2,345,006	2,540,276
Arrived by road to 24th Aug 1939		392,855	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 24th Aug

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	371	318,593	343,959
Japan and China	2,800	1,371,435	746,910
Coast Ports		35,894	63,336
Up-country by Rail		292,736	390,591
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		30,142	21,131
Total	3,171	2,048,806	1,565,926

American Cotton Figures

	1939-40	1938-39
F P Bales		
Receipts to date 25-8-39	347000	243000
Receipts yesterday 25-8-39	55000	11000
Exports to date 25-8-39	178000	201000
Stock at Ports 18-8-39	2007000	2403000
Stock at Interior Towns 18-8-39	2415000	1925000
Stock at Liverpool 18-8-39	575000	1163000
Visible Supply 18-8-39	4825000	5546000
Quantity in sight 18-8-39	380000	288000
Quantity out of sight 18-8-39	345000	361000

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Aug. 25.

Broach A/M highest 161 1/2; lowest 154, closing 160.
Oomra D/J highest 150; lowest 144 1/2; closing 149
Bengal D/J highest 124; lowest 119 3/4, closing 123
Night sessions: Broach A/M opened Rs. 163, highest Rs. 163, lowest Rs. 160 1/2, and closed Rs. 162 3/4.

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Aug. 25.

GIZA 2.	
Spot	7.38+32.
October	6.78— 2.
November	6.83— 2.
January	6.77—11.
March	6.77—13.
May wt	6.78—13.
July	6.80—12.
UPPERS	
Spot	6.28+17.
October	5.86+ 2.
November	5.86+ 2.
January	5.84+10.
March	5.84+10.
May	5.84+10.
July	6.80—13.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 25d at £7-10-6 London Paris Exchange rate declined 154 points at 175.18. Dollar sterling cross rate closed 4.49 at London and 4.48 1/4 at New York. London silver prices advanced one penny at 20 1/16d. for spot and forward quotation gained one penny at 20d. Prices advanced on speculative buying and absence of offerings. Later the market was dull. New York silver improved 1/8c at 38 3/4 cents per ounce Shanghai T. T. on London was quoted 3 1/4d. London Bombay spot silver parity was Rs. 53 while forward parity was Rs. 52-14-0. The local market which advanced to Rs. 53 yesterday for silver, opened to-day at Rs. 50/8 and advanced to Rs. 51/12 but later on there was heavy selling and prices declined to Rs. 50/14. Gold was steady at Rs. 38/5. The market continues unsettled.

Quotations were as under:

GOLD			
Ready		38	5 0
Shrawan		38	5 0
Bhadrapad		38	6 0
SILVER			
Ready		50	14 0
Shrawan		50	14 0
Bhadrapad		51	0 0

LONDON SILVER.
London, Aug. 26.

Spot	20-1/16
Forward	19-7/8

LONDON GOLD.
London, Aug. 26.

Gold Bars Fine per oz.	£7/15

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Bar gold and sovereigns valued at Rs. 50,53,825 were exported from Bombay to foreign countires during the week ended August 26, 1939. Of this the s.s. "President Adams" which left Bombay for America carried bar gold worth Rs. 43,76,462, and sovereigns worth Rs. 2,32,080, for New York. The s.s. "Strathallan" which sailed from Bombay for England on Saturday afternoon carried bar gold valued at Rs. 3,95,283 for London.

The total value of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard now amounts to Rs. 3,27,61,28,147.

A small consignment of gold worth Rs. 11,606 which was booked to be shipped by the s.s. "Cathay" for Sydney was not sent as the sailing of the steamer from Bombay to Australia was cancelled during the week

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash	£45-10-0
Standard copper 3 months	£45-12-6
Electrolytic Copper	£52-0-0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheet	Rs. 40-8-0
Copper sheets	Rs. 52-12-0
Tone:—Firm.	

LONDON METALS

London, Aug. 25.

Copper	£45 11 3
Lead	£16 2 6
Spelter	£14 16 3
Tin	£224 10 0

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Castorseeds Sept—	
Opening	30 1 0
Highest	30 2 0
Lowest	29 14 0
Closing	29 14 0
Castorseeds May—	
Opening	30 0 0
Highest	30 4 0
Lowest	29 12 0
Closing	29 15 0
Grounnuts Aug.—	
Opening	32 3 0
Highest	32 3 0
Lowest	32 0 0
Closing	32 0 0
Groundnuts Feb—	
Opening	31 7 0
Highest	31 13 0
Lowest	31 2 6
Closing	31 3 9
Cottonseeds Sept—	
Opening	28 10 0
Highest	28 10 0
Lowest	28 6 0
Closing	28 7 0
Cottonseeds Jan—	
Opening	22 13 0
Highest	22 13 9
Lowest	22 10 0
Closing	22 10 6

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Aug. 26.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready Javas	14	6	0
Shipment Sept.	5	4	0
Shipment Oct.	5	6	0
Shipment Nov-Dec.	5	8	0
Java Spot F 7.10.			

LONDON SUGAR

London, Aug. 25.

December	6s 3 1/2d.

FOREIGN WHEAT MARKETS

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Liverpool wheat market was firm on the grave European situation. Chicago was easier in sympathy with the weakness of Winnipeg and selling by International interests presumably against purchases in Liverpool due to the decline in sterling and the possibility of increased freight and insurance rates.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Wheat	1,333 cwts.
Linseed	4,236 cwts.
Gingellyseed	850 cwts.
Groundnuts	1,220 cwts.
Castorseed	1,197 cwts.
Rice	7,520 cwts.
Myrabollams	752 cwts.
Cottonseed	1,255 cwts.
Gram	2,140 cwts.
Maize	53 cwts.
Joowar	2,623 cwts.
Barley	153 cwts.
Bajree	414 cwts.
Indian Sugar	84 cwts.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Aug. 26.

2 3/4 per cent 1948-52 Loan	97
3 1/2 per cent G P Notes (Cash)	95/4
3 per cent 1951-54 Loan	93
3 per cent 1971 Bond	102/0
3 per cent 1963/65 Loan	96/4
3 1/2 per cent 1947-50 Loan	102/8
4 per cent 1943 Bond	106/10
4 per cent 1960-70 Loan	108/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955-60 Loan	116
5 per cent 1940-43 Loan	103/2
TAXFREE LOANS	
5 per cent 1945-55 Loan	112/2
4 per cent 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 per cent B P T 1974	107/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	106/8
5 per cent M Deb 1956	114
6 per cent M Deb 1954	127
6 per cent K P T 1956	127/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened at Rs. 95/4 declined to Rs. 95 and closed at Rs. 95/6.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Aug. 26.

B. C. RATES—
T T D D 1/5 7/8 to December
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 29/32 Aug./Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Aug.
Bank's buying D D 3/6 1/16
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 5/16 to 25th Oct.
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 304 nominal.
Bank's buying T T 294 nominal
Bank's buying D D 293 nominal.
PARIS—
Bank's selling T T 1,290
Bank's buying T T 1,330
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 78 1/2
Bank's buying T T 77 1/4
Bank's buying 60 days 77
AMSTERDAM—
Bank's selling D D 60
JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 59 7/8
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 83
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 24 nominal.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 158
BERLIN—
Bank's selling D D 86
CROSS RATE—
Hongkong/London 1/2 5/8 26th instant
Shanghai/London 0/3 5/8 26th instant
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 26th instant
Java/London 8.28 7/8 26th instant
New York/London 4.49 1/4 25th instant.
London/New York 4.49 25th instant
London/Paris 175.18 25th instant.
London/Italy 84.50 25th instant
London/Belgium 26.25 25th instant
London/Switzerland 19.80 25th instant
London/Berlin 31.60 25th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 25th instant
London/Amsterdam 8.30 25th instant.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Uncertain, Nominal.
Gold £7-8-5 24th instant.
Gold £7-10-6 25th instant
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 24th instant
Silver London Ready 20 1/16 25th instant
Silver London Forward 19 25th instant
Silver London Forward 20 25th instant
Silver New York Ready 39 5/8 24th instant.
Silver New York Ready 39 1/4 25th instant
London Discounts 3 months 3 7/8 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 3 months 3 7/8 per cent 25th instant
London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 24th instant.
London Discounts 6 months 5 per cent 25th instant
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent
Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.
3 months 1 per cent
6 months 1 1/4 per cent
Tone:—Easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Aug. 25.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	67
3 1/2 per cent	80
3 1/2 per cent 1954-59	94
4 per cent 1948/53	100
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	104
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	105
5 per cent 1942/47	103 1/2
3 per cent 1949/52	92
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	62 1/2
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	88 1/2
4 per cent Funding Loan 1960/90	102 1/2
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordinary steady	34/4 1/2

Bombay Yarn Quotations

Bombay, Aug. 26.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s—			
August	96	0	0
October	96	0	0
December	97	0	0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—			
August	109	0	0
October	111	0	0
December	111	0	0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s—			
August	137	0	0
October	138	0	0
December	139	0	0
Yarn No. 40s—			
August	208	0	0
October	208	0	0
December	209	0	0

LONDON SEEDS.
London, Aug. 26.

Linseed La Plata Hull CIF per ton	Unquoted.
Linseed Calcutta London CIF per ton	Unquoted.
Linseed Bombay London CIF per ton	Unquoted.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont CIF per ton	£11.10.0 Aug. Sept. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull CIF	£11.5.0 Aug./Sept. Nominal.
Rozario Santa Fe	Unquoted.
Barletta Russo	Unquoted.
South Australian	Unquoted.

LONDON SEEDS
London, Aug. 26.

Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.	27/7-1/2 Sep. Sellers.
Linseed Oil Naked London per cwt.	25/7-1/2 Jan./Apl. sellers

Active Buying In Tata Steel Shares

COTTON MILL SHARES DECLINE AFTER FIRM OPENING

Undertone Steady And Operators Watch European Situation

BOMBAY: August 26.

Between hopes of peace and fears of war the local Share Bazar was irregular with buying in one section and selling in others. But the undertone was fairly steady.

There were reports of a peace move in Europe, which influenced active covering in Government Securities.

Tata Steel Defd. shares opened firm at Rs. 1,360 and advanced to Rs. 1,365, which was the highest level. There was a wave of realising and prices declined to Rs. 1,335, but at the decline there was steady professional support and prices improved to Rs. 1,355 and finally closed at Rs. 1,347-8.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market closed better following persistent hopes that war in Europe will be averted. U. S. Steel shares advanced 1-1/2 at dols. 44-7/8. Anaconda Copper Mining shares improved 7/8 at dols. 23-5/8. General Motor shares gained 7/8 at dols. 43-3/4. It appears that Wall-Street Market is oversold and with improved industrial situation, if war in Europe is averted, there will be a speedy recovery.

Cotton Mill shares opened firm, but the general feeling damped with increased selling pressure. It may be noted that for the past few days, there was heavy covering in Cotton Mill shares and now it appears that the urgent short interest is covered up and new buyers are more inclined to await developments in Europe.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened to-day at Rs. 747-8 and declined to Rs. 736-4. Other Cotton Mill shares were also quiet. Associated Cement shares were steady at Rs. 119-12.

There was fairly large transfer business to-day and carry-over premiums were slightly above normal.

The tone of the Market was steady and the general feeling seems inclined to take a bullish view, but developments in Europe will guide the course of prices in the near future. There was more disposition to await Hitler's speech on Sunday, but it is said that the function at which the speech is to be made is cancelled.

The market will remain closed on Tuesday, the 29th inst., being "Cocoanut Day."

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, Aug. 26.

100	Amed. Advance	246 14
250	BOM. DYEING	736 4
100	CENTURY	214 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	209 8
100	COLABA	113 0
100	Cooria	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-5-0
100	Finlay	90 8
100	GOKAK	134 0
1,000	Hindustan	1660 0
100	Indore	30 12
100	Khatau	81 8
100	KOHINOOR	225 0
250	Laxmi	417 8
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 8
250	Model	38 8
50	MYSORE	79 4
200	NEW GREAT	280 8
100	Ooamanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	69 4
50	SIMPLEX	69 8
1,000	Sholapur	2,600 0
100	SWADESHI	201 0
100	SWAN	82 0
500	Vishnu	1,000 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	96 8
35-50	Central D	31 4
500	Imperial	1502 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	369 6
50-100	India	137 0
100	Reserve Bank	108 8
5	Union	5-11-6
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	119 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	640 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 10
20	Mercantile	56 0
15-75	New India	36 0
200	Oriental	4340 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 0
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	143 2
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1450 0
10	Ajmer	10 15
50	BOMBAY TRAM	126 4
100	Bombay Suburban	165 0
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	183 8
100	Surat	161 4
100	TATA HYDRO	152 0
1,000	TATA POWERS	1272 8
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	1,003 12
100	C. Province	99 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	98 8
100	Mandra Bhon	100 0
100	Pachora Jamner	85 8
100	Sara Serajganj	103 8
500	Tapti Valley	780 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 6
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 13
10	Indian Iron and Steel	24 8
10	SHIVRAJPUR	33 4
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,347 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	283 8
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	380 0
10	Air Service	6 0
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	169 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	602 8
250	BOMBAY STEAM	262 0
125	B. BURMA	463 0
50	B. BURMA CONTY	156 14
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-11-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	88 3
100	IND. BLEACHING	85 0
50	Ind. Invest Trust	44 4
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	340 0
100	Port Canning	74 8
30	PREMIER CON.	70 0
15	Scindia	18 2
25	Tata Oil Mill	37 8
	PREFERENCE	
1	p.c Andhra Valley	1,482 8
6	p.c Bombay Steam	297 8
7	p.c. Bom. Tram (T.F.)	XD 76 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Aug 26

Bombay Dyeing (736/4) 745 740 745 735 737 736
Century (212) 216 213 214 215 214/8
Central India (208/8) 212 208 211 210 209/8
Kohinoor (224) 226 226 224 226 225
New Great (181) 187 183 184/8
Simplex (98/8) 99 70 99/8
Swadeshi (201) 201
Associated Cement (118/12) 119.8 118/8 120 119/12 120 119/12
Andhra (1445) 1445
Tram. Ord. (126/12) 126/12 126/4
Tata Hydro (151/8) 152
Tata Power (1270) 1270 1272
T. Steel Dfd (1325) 1360 1342 1350 1347 1355 1337 1357 1345 1347/8
T. Steel Ord. (280/8) 283 284 282 285 283/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (180/8) 181/8 182/8 182 181/8
Bellapur (169/8) 171/8 169/8
B. Steam (261/8) 261/4
B. Burma (462/8) 458 462 463 461 465 463

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Aug. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Bol.
Amr. Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	36
Amr. Foreign Power 5 p.c. 2030	55
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 3/8
Electric Bond and Share dol 5 Pfd	59
North American Co.	22 1/4
American Telephone and Telegraph	160 1/2
Western Union Telegraph	21 3/4
New York Central R.R.	12 5/8
Chesapeake and Ohio	32
Amrex Corporation	18 3/4
Texas Corporation	34 1/4
American Tobacco 'B'	79
Reynolds Tobacco 'B'	38
N.Y. Ch. St. Louis 6 p.c. Pfd	22
Union Carbon and Carbide	77
National Dairy	15 3/4
National Cash Register	17
Consolidated Oil	6 5/8
Socony	10 1/2
St. Oil of New Jersey	39
United States Steel	44 7/8
Bethlehem Steel	56 1/4
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	110
Crucible Steel	23
Allegheny Ludlum Steel	15 1/2
Republic Steel	15
National Steel	60
Int. Nickel of Canada	46
Anaconda Copper Mining	23 5/8
Kennecott Copper	53
Chrysler	76
General Motors	43 3/4
General Electric	33 7/8
Lockheeds	20
Woolworth	46
Consolidated Edison	20
Guaranty Trust	250
National City Bank of N.Y	22 1/2
Chase National Bank	29 1/4

Turnover 700,000 shares. Our opinion remains unchanged.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach April/May New York May Rs. 31 1/2. Broach April/May Liverpool May Rs 45

New York Liverpool: Oct. 43 Dec. 50 Jan 58 March 68 May 83 July 99.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, Aug. 26.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb.	Closed.

5 p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560	0
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 1st	110	4
6-1/4 p.c. Prem Const 2nd	99	8
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	152	8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1,600	0
6 p. c. Tata Steel 1st Pref.	207	8
7½ p.c. Tata Steel 2nd.	161	8
7 p. c. Vishnu	575	0
DEBENTURES		
3-3/4 p.c. Andhra Valley	101	12
6 p.c. Andhra Valley	105	0
4 p.c. Bombay Telephone	52	8
7 p.c Sholapur	78	6
6 p.c. Tata Hydro	105	6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares on Forward List.)

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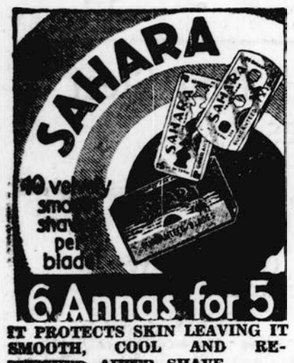

IT PROTECTS SKIN LEAVING IT SMOOTH, COOL AND REFRESHED AFTER SHAVE.

Regd. No. B 1065 Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

BOMBAY: MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1939

Provisional Federal Govt. For India?

Elected Members For Viceroy's Council?

Conference Of Party Leaders & Princes To Be Convened

(From Our Correspondent)

SIMLA, August 27.

According to some political circles, there is a possibility of calling a conference of premiers and political leaders at Simla for devising ways to form an immediate provisional federal Government and as a first step to include elected representatives in the Viceroy's cabinet.

REFLECTIONS ON PREMIERS' CONFERENCE

Simla is awaiting with good deal of interest the outcome of Premiers' conference at Poona which has just concluded.

Apparently, Premiers who are known to have spent greater part of their time discussing the international situation, will communicate the Poona decision to their respective Governors and make such proposals as they consider necessary in the light of the Wardha Resolution.

In the meantime, there is also much speculation in non-official circles at Simla as to what the Viceroy will do for rallying political opinion in this country in view of a national emergency which has arisen

Political talk in Simla to-day largely centred round the editorial comment in the "Satesman" which candidly says "provincial autonomy has weakened the present Central Government's popular sanction. Federation has become a necessity. In time of war the difficult parallelism of an irresponsible Government at the centre and responsible Government in the provinces would be increased to a point where it might become impossible. Referring to the possibility of the resignation of Congress Provincial Governments it says "this we have reason to believe is not because they wish to hamper the efforts of the Central Government in time of war and certainly is from no desire to help the enemy. But it is considered probable that provincial Governments would be required to do many things which they would not have means of explaining or defending and they would not have an answer to give that they were responding to the call of the all-India Government which was the best judge of national effort required."

It suggests the immediate formation of a provisional federal Government and says "now is the time for the Chancellor of the Princes Chamber, Mr. Jinnah, President of the Muslim League and Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Congress Parliamentary Leader to unite in common effort".

There is no means of knowing how the Viceroy will react to this suggestion.

The coming session of the Assembly offers an opportunity to the Viceroy to meet some non-Congress leaders but this cannot be considered enough.

It is suggested, something has to be done to strike the political imagination of the country and open the way immediately for responsible All-India Government.

Mystery Movements Of Faqir Of Ipi

BANNU, Aug. 26.

A deputation of leading Maliks and representatives of the Congress and various Muslim organisations who intend to wait on the Faqir of Ipi has been informed by the political authorities that as Kharre is being subjected to severe bombardment whereabouts of the Faqir of Ipi are not yet known. Moreover it is not safe to go in search of him to areas subjected to aerial action.

The deputation wants to obtain the Faqir of Ipi's declaration as to whether acts of arson, loot and kidnapping alleged to have been committed in his name had his approval. If the Faqir replies in the negative the deputationists will request him to openly disclaim the persons who committed these crimes.—United Press.

Both Pilots Killed

I. N. A. 'Plane Crashes Off Lahore

NEW DELHI, Aug. 27

Indian National Airways anncunce with regret that a Dragon aircraft conveying the mails from Lahore to Karachi crashed forty miles from Lahore on Saturday and as a result pilot K. H. Marfatia and Pilot N. T. Chine, the only occupants were killed.

The cause of the accident is at present unknown, but it appears that the pilot was endeavouring to make a forced landing.

The mails were not lost and have been forwarded to Karachi by another machine.—A. P.

CAUSE OF ACCIDENT

LAHORE, Aug. 27.

The "United Press" Sheikupura Correspondent wires the following details about Saturday's aeroplane disaster in the vicinity of Lahore.

Marfatia and Chiene, the two pilots met with instantaneous death when the 'plane "Aeldh" which was flying over Sheikupura crashed yesterday noon in village Hare, 17 miles from Nankanasahib. It is reported that the tragic accident was caused by some major defect developed by the machine. People on the ground heard an explosion in the air following which the 'plane was seen hurtling with terrific force to the ground.

The impact was so great that the body of the 'plane broke into two and fell apart. The mailbags and other contents of the 'plane were scattered in all directions. The Lahore authorities were immediately informed on 'phone, who along with the relatives of the dead pilots reached the place at night.

The dead bodies of the two pilots have been brought to Mayo Hospital, Lahore, for the post mortem examination.—United Press.

Sambhar Shamlat Ban On Vernacular Press

SAMBHAR LAKE, Aug. 26

It is understood that the Executive Officer, Sambhar Shamlat area has banned the entry of 12 vernacular newspapers within the limits of the area:

The papers are "Hindusthan" (New Delhi), "Vir Arjun" (Delhi), "Samnik" and "Jaipraja" (Agra), "Azad" (Gaziabad), "Nizam Gazette" (Delhi), and "Qami Gazette" (Delhi).—United Press.

Censorship Suspended

SINGAPORE, August 27

Censorship of messages imposed yesterday has been temporarily suspended.—Reuter.

BOMBAY'S WAR PRECAUTIONS.

Bombay is having its own precautions in case the war breaks out. Picture shows troops guarding the entrance of the Alexandra Docks.

Anti-Aircraft Guns Mounted In Karachi

FEVERISH DEFENCE ACTIVITY: CITIZENS TO RECEIVE PRACTICAL A. R. P. TRAINING

KARACHI, August 26.

In view of the delicate international situation and the danger to which Karachi as the first port of call is exposed, feverish. defence activity in different spheres is in evidence.

While Military authorities are fully prepared both at Drigh Road and Manora where the fort facing the sea has been fortified and anti-aircraft guns mounted for any eventuality, the Port Trust and Municipal authorities have intensified the measures in their respective jurisdiction. The Port Trust Employees' Unit raised to perform duty in the port area has nearly completed its training.

A. R. P. TRAINING.

As regards the civil population the Municipal authorities have called upon their employees and interested citizens to collect in the Municipal compound from Tuesday evening to obtain practical training in the art of fighting against air gases and incendiary bombs.

The Air Wardens pointed for different zones in the city completed their training about a fortnight ago and they have now been called for further training.

The Sind Government have asked the Municipal authorities to go in for an up-to-date Fire Brigade and sanctioned Rs. 30,000 for the purpose.

Mr. I. H. Taunton, Chief Secretary to the Government, who was to go to Bombay to-morrow has cancelled his trip. Similarly, the Home Minister has cancelled his tour of Thar.

DEFENCE COUNCIL URGED.

Rai Bahadur Shivratan Mohatta has issued an appeal to the Governor to call a meeting of leading citizens and appoint a Defence Council to consider various defence measures. He further suggests that Government should postpone their building operations, namely, the construction of the Government House Secretariat and the Assembly Hall, and spend Rs. 25,000 thus saved on building tunnels and underground protection for citizens. He has also offered to Government his Clifton Palace for their use.—United Press.

Gujarat-Kathiawar Cutch Vaidya Sammelan

(From A Correspondent.)

ANJAR (Cutch) Aug. 25.

The Standing Committee of the Gujarat-Kathiawar Cutch Vaidya Mandal at its meeting held recently at Surat decided to accept the invitation of the Cutch Vaidya Mandal to hold the next Sammellan in Cutch. The eighth Sammelan would, accordingly be held at Aujar in the last wek of November; the actual dates would be announced later on.

PRECAUTIONS FOR WAR EMERGENCY

City To Be Split Into 20 Divisions For A. R. P. Purposes

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Sunday instead of giving the citizens a feeling of relief which they expect on the Sabbath day, has kept their nerves on edge since morning Prayers for peace were offered in all the Churches of the city this morning.

Newspaper offices are being continually kept busy by inquisitive citizens wanting to know the latest about Danzig. The Mercantile community particularly is on tenter hooks.

MILITARY PICKETS

The military pickets which were posted at the General Post Office and other vantage points are continuing on Sunday. The Dockyards are open.

LIGHTS OFF

Citizens will have an idea as to how Bombay will look after nightfall in the event of war, when an experiment with restricted lighting will be carried out to-night in the triangle formed by portions of Palton Road, Hornby Road and Carnac Road. The Lighting Committee which has been considering schemes for emergency has almost completed its deliberations, having settled as to how Bombay should have a complete "Blackout" at short notice.

AIR RAID ALARM.

The air raid alarm which was tried in the Fort area early this week proved a complete success and more of such bugles which will give "up and down wails" to warn citizens of a coming raid will be installed in some of the tallest buildings in different parts of the city. Besides this, the Bombay Telephone Company has made elaborate arrangements for automatic alarm through telephones.

Rescue work in case of a raid on the city will be conducted speedily by special units which have been organised. A large number of doctors and nurses have been enrolled for the purpose of assisting hospital authorities in case of emergency. The A. R. P. Officer has been promised help by a number of private motorists who will place their cars at the disposal of rescue units after an aerial bombardment.

RELIEF WORK

Steps will be taken to render relief work equally effective in all the twenty divisions into which the city will be divided for A. R. P. purposes. The organisation will cover factories, offices, hotels and theatres where speedy relief work will be made available. Enrolment of voluntary workers for nearly 220 A.R.P. units has commenced and several mercantile associations of Bombay are actively co-operating with the A.R.P. Officer in enrolment work.

SANGLI'S SUPPORT TO BRITAIN IF WAR BREAKS OUT

Yuvaraj To Be Trained In C. P.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MIRAJ, (By Mail.)

Shrimant Raja Saheb of Sangli addressed the State Rayat Assembly this noon. He informed the members it has been arranged with the C. P. Government that the Yuvaraj should be allowed to have training in the administration of almost all the departments. He recalled the services of Mr. De, I.C.S., the retired President of the Council of Administration and praised the new President Diwan Bahadur Brahma.

He then referred to the appointment of Mr. Ashvathharao Mahishhi, the Minister chosen from the elected members.

Principal Karve the Chairman of the Franchise Committee, Messrs. R. R. Bakhale and Panditappa Chikodi the members of the Committee were highly spoken of for their competent, worthy and prompt services in finishing the committee's work. He asked the members to forget the communal and religious sentiments while on the public platform and in public life.

He then referred to the present international situation and assured the British Government of his and his people's whole-hearted support in case war broke out.

About joining the Federation he only expressed that his State would ultimately decide what was good for the State and for India.

After Rajasaheb's speech the usual work of the Assembly began. Budget discussions followed after interpellations.

PAN-ARABIC CONGRESS

Will Be Held At Jedda During Haj Season

SIMLA, Aug. 26.

It is understood that His Majesty King Abd-el-Azim Alsoud has consented to the holding of the third Pan Arabic Congress at Jedda during the coming Pilgrimage season. This Congress will bring together the Egyptian physicians and those of the Near East as well as Muslim doctors from India, China and the Islands of Java, Sumatra, etc.

The Egyptian Medical Association which is preparing a detailed programme of the Congress expresses their thanks to the Government and H. E. the Minister of Hedjaz in Egypt for the help and encouragement for making this meeting possible.—United Press.

Bhavnagar Municipality

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHAVNAGAR, Aug. 26.

Mr. N. S. Bhat the president of the Municipality against whom a no-confidence motion has been passed will resign and a general meeting has been called on Aug. 31.

Edgar Wallace Detective Story: Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — THE POISON THORN

NO FINGERPRINTS.... MUSTA USED GLOVES.
OKAY.... TAKE HIM TO TH' MORGUE!
OH, HERE YOU ARE! I FIGURED YOU'D STILL BE HOLDIN' HANDS!
YOU CAN KID ME LATER, DONAVAN... FIND ANYTHING?
NOT A CLUE... MURDERED TH' SAME WAY TYREL-BLAKE WAS--- AN' THIS ROSE BESIDE HIM. WE'RE GOIN' TO THE LABORATORY TO CHECK NOW....
YEP, IT SHOWS THE SAME REACTION-POISON! TWO MURDERS -- BY THE SAME GANG!
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